"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

# The Bombay Chronicle

"THE ROSE OF PARIS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 36— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1925. ONE ANNA.

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## The Bombay Chronicle

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*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via, Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NARCTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 14th Feb. | KAISAR-I-HIND | — | 11,430 |
| 21st „ | DEVANHA | MOREA* | 10,911 |
| 28th „ | CHINA | — | 7,952 |
| 7th March | DONGOLA | MOOLTAN x | 20,847 |
| 14th „ | CALEDONIA | — | 7,622 |
| 21st „ | DELTA | MALWA* | 10,931 |
| 25th „ | DEVANHA † | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th „ | NARKUNDA | — | 16,273 |
| 1 April | DONGOLA † | — | 8,080 |
| 11 „ | NALDERA | — | 15,987 |
| 18th „ | RAZMAK | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 25th „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | — | 11,433 |
| 2nd May | RAZMAK | MONGOLIAx | 16,504 |
| 9th „ | RANPURA | — | 10,100 |
| 16th „ | RAZMAK | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd „ | CHINA | — | 7,952 |
| 30th „ | RAZMAK | MOLDAVIA x | 16,436 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA | — | 16,227 |
| 13th „ | RAZMAK | MOREA | 10,911 |
| 20th „ | CALEDONIA§ | — | 7,622 |
| 27th „ | RAZMAK | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £ 66 & £ 62 | £ 60 & £ 56 |
| Second „ „ | 52 | „ 48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 19th Feb. | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 5th March | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 19th „ | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 2nd April | MODASA | 8,980 |
| 16th „ | DUMANA | 8,497 |
| 30th „ | WARFIELD | 6,060 |
| 14th May | M SULA | 7,211 |
| 28th „ | GAZANA | 5,284 |
| 11th June | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 25th „ | A Steamer* | — |

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamer | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 17th Feb. | SICILIA * | 5,813 | KHYBER |
| 26th „ | NAGPORE* | 5,283 | |
| 4th Mar | LAHORE* | 5,222 | |
| 31st „ | SARDINIA | 5,684 | MOLDAVIA |
| 14th Apl | SOUDAN | 4,696 | CATHAY |
| 12th May | SICILIA | 5,80 | COMORIN |
| 9th June | SARDINIA | 5,684 | DEVANHA |

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 11th Feb. .. | BAMORA .. | Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports |
| 13th „ | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 14th „ .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar |
| 16th „ | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar, |
| 18th „ .. | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX: 122

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamers. | Commandar. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Muroran Maru. | G. Masuda. | 6374 | 16th Jan. | 11th Feb. |
| Rangoon Maru. | S-Tokunago | 5059 | 22nd Jan. | 12th Feb. |
| *Tamba Maru. | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 31st Jan. | 17th Feb |
| Penang Maru | A. Fujita | 5214 | 9th Feb. | 21st Feb |
| Shinsei Maru | ..... | 4740 | 13th Feb. | 27th Feb. |
| Moriuka Maru. | N. Komiyama | 4169 | 18th Feb. | 2nd Mar. |

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 360 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to —

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Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

## BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CLOSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

BRANCHES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Colombo |
| Baghdad | Hillah |
| Bahrein | Karachi |
| Basrah | Madras |
| Bombay | Mosul |
| Calcutta | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | £ 300,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 77,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Samarang |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Canton | Manila | Singapore |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Shimonoseki |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Fengtien | New York | Sydney |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Tsingtan |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 | 30,17,785 |
| Reserve Fund | 23,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Ambala City | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Ambala Cant. | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jammu | Peshawar Cant |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Quetta |
| Delhi | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lyallpur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LD. | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 29,99,955 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 20,75,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mashana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Patar, Esq., Sar Suba Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND ..... | Rs. 76,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

The Bank undertakes Executor and Trustee business. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

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According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

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Established 1891.

| | |
|---|---|
| Insurance Funds over .. | Rs 3,00,000 |
| Claims Paid Exceed .. | Rs. 4,25,000 |
| Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) | the Trustees of the Reserved Fund. |
| Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 | LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM. |

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Kapadia Building,
Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

S. H. THACKER,
*Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,*
Raipur, Naiwada,
No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

*Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—*
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

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Messrs. JIVANLAL PASTUR & CO.,
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

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It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

*Please call for our FREE LIST.*

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations.

Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

*Particulars from—*

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.

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Churchgate St., : : : BOMBAY

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED.—A GUJARATHI HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi accounts, English and type-writing. Apply with testimonials, personally to C. N. TAJJAR AND CO., Lamington Road, Bombay.
A M767

WANTED.—A smart ADVERTISEMENTS CANVASSER at Bombay for a Madras Daily. Commission 25 per cent. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply to "M" Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.
A 22652

WANTED.—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country mill. Apply with testimonials and state terms to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M768

WANTED, A qualified Kanada knowing ACCOUNTANT for an Electrical concern in up-country. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M774

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUSINESSMAN, London office, experienced, eight years in trade, desires RESPONSIBLE JOB at decent salary. Prepared to go abroad. Excellent TESTIMONIAL. Box No. 679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M747

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for a Hindu Lady graduate, England returned, in a respectable family, for education of young children. Write to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22643

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—The ground floor of a building with compound near Mahalakshmi Temple. Apply Box No. 624, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C22639

TO LET—SMALL OFFICE ROOMS in the Sailoori Bank Buildings, Bombay.
C 22668

TO BE LET—Upper floor of a banglow in 77 Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
C M755

GODOWNS TO BE LET for WORKSHOPS and STORING purposes. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road off Jacob Circle.
C 22615

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—TO BE LET at King's Circle, Matunga, a few self-contained airy and comfortable suites of three rooms with wide verandah and separate bath and lavatory accommodation. Rents Rs. 55, 60 and 65 on ground first and second floors respectively. Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, Fort, Bombay. C22662

TO LET on 5 to 10 years Lease 10 000 square yards Vacant Land for any sort of Factories or building Houses or Chawls or Bungalows etc., etc., in large or small plots as may be convenient to Lessees. For further particulars please write or see Mr. MODY, Alibless Bungalow, 51 Naigaum Road, Dadar. Brokers also are requested to apply.
C M777

## PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANT TO PURCHASE property worth Rupees one lakh. Near Nepean Sea, Cumballa, Hughes, Gamdevi. Apply Box No. [illegible], Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B M773

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JEWELLERS LTD.
STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.
FINISH AND PRICE, BEYOND CRITICISM
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!—A beautiful CALENDAR for the New Year 1925. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to the MANAGER, SHAFI AND CO., Taj Ganj, Agra.
X M769

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUA, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

FOR SALE—One STEAM LAUNDRY, complete with Steam Engine and all other accessories in excellent working order, for full particulars apply to Messrs. B. D. BERY AND CO., Queen's Road, Delhi.
K M755

## FINANCIAL.

RUPEES TEN THOUSAND to be advanced on mortgage of Landed Property. Interest moderate. Apply Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R M773

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 4.0, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 300 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 85 inch Carriage. 275 for 30 inch.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ... | 90 |
| Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ... | 90 |
| Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ... | 150 |
| Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ... | 160 |
| Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ... | 175 |
| Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ... | 200 |
| Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ... | 150 |
| Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ... | 180 |
| Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ... | 195 |
| Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ... | 225 |

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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### SCHOOL OF ART.

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Pottery and Arts and Crafts.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE.
22658

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF OFFICES.

THE OFFICES of the following Companies will be removed from 2, Hampare Row, Fort, to 16, APOLLO STREET, FORT, opp. Imperial Bank's new building, Bombay, from 15th February, 1925.

1. Thackersey Mcoljee & Company.
2. Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey.
3. The Hindoostan Spg. & Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.
4. The Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
5. The Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
6. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey & Co., Ltd.
7. Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey Education Fund for College Students.
8. The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Mills Co., Ltd.
9. Messrs. Govindjee Madhowjee & Co., Ltd.
10. The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd.
11. The Dwarka Cement Co. Ltd.
12. The Poona Building Co., Ltd.
13. The Jamnagar Dwarka Railway Co. Ltd.
14. The Western India Rope Co. Ltd. (in liquidation).
15. The New Era Industries, Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation.).

22659

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA's steamer "SAKURAMARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of February from Japan Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "PENANG MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th February, 1925 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office or counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4163 of 1924.

CHANDMAL CHHAGANMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) MOTILAL GULABCHAND, (2) CHANDMAL GULABCHAND and (3) MANEKCHAND GULABCHAND, carrying on business in the name and style of Bhuramal Ranakmal at Ajmere ..... Defendants.

To,
CHANDMAL GULABCHAND,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against the defendants to recover from them Rs. 13,425/7/6 and interest and costs of the suit and the Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1925, for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1925.
THAKOREDAS & CO.,
22672 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT MADRAS,

SUIT NO. 4833 OF 1924.

BHVANIDOSS JANAKIRAMDOSS and Son. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
SEENARAM NANDALALJI RANGA. ..... Defendant.

THE DEFENDANT IS HEREBY INFORMED that the above suit for recovery of Rs. 529-15-3 and costs is posted for final disposal before His Honour the Chief Judge, at 11 a.m. on 20-2-1925, and that if he does not attend and defend, the suit will be decided ex-parte.

V. RAMASAMI IYER,
Vakil for Plaintiff.
Madras, 4-2-1925. 778

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a BUNDLE, containing loose papers and a small pocket diary belonging to our client Nensey Vishram has been LOST on SATURDAY, the 7th instant between Meadows Street and Crawford Market. A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to any person finding and handing the same over to the undersigned.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court,
33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
22671

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HASSAN, son of Moledina Haji Cassum, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property of any kind whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's No. 1639, and New Survey No. 2667 and bounded, on the East by Kambekar Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North formerly by the house of Memon Oomer Haji Hamir and now by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Haji Salemahomed Abdul Latif and on the South by the house formerly of Jusab Ahmed Lakha and now of Abdul Karrim Sulleman Sayani and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2622 and Street No. 172, 174 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1925.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.,
22667 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DEVKOREBAI, wife of Gangadas Gokuldas of Bombay and Ville Parle Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser, at their office No. 137, Esplanade Road, (above Messrs. Hoar and Company) Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property, of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Ville Parle in Salsette in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, in the district of Thana together with the bungalow or dwelling house and other structures standing thereon containing by admeasurement fourteen hundred square yards or thereabouts and bearing Entry No. 1061, Survey No. 72, Faini No. 17, Ground No. 818 and now known as plot No 85 under the Town Planning Scheme No. 2 on which the yearly Government due is Re. 0-14-6 and bounded, on or towards the East by a waterpassage, on or towards the West by the land of Souza Lorrias Gomia, Radhabai Ramchandra Pandal, Rustomji Byramji Wadia and others, on or towards the South by the ground of Ganesh Vinayak Chitre and on or towards the North by the ground belonging to a Christian Church and Pasku Inas Misquetta.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1925.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
22665 Purchaser's Attorneys.

## AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
To-night and during this week
KOHINOOR FILM CO.'s
New Enterprise
"THE HEN-PECKED HUSBAND"
A Comedy drama in 8 reels full of FUN-FASHION-LAUGHTER,
Daily four shows:—
at 5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
on Saturday & Sunday at 3 p. m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents this week—Second week
Saurastra Kinematograph Co's
CHARKHA
OR
ANATH ABALA
Times and Rates as Usual.
Don't fail to see this Picture.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10
"THE LONE WOLF"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON
and
JOCK HOLT
The former plays the part of Lucy Shannon, the trusted agent of the famous band of international crooks, known as "The Pack". Later she reveals herself as a secret service operator in the employ of America. Jack Holt plays "The Lone Wolf."
THE CHAMPEEN (OUR GANG)
Comedy
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8 Re. 1, As. 8 As. 4, (including Tax)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

NEXT SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 14th.
A MULTI-SUPER
PRODUCED BY PATHE
CHAS. RAY
IN
"THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH"
Taken and Dramatised from Longfellow's famous Poem of the same name.
AN EPIC OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
A STORY OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS'
One of the Finest Pictures ever shown in Bombay
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14th.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"FLYING PAT."
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
"THE GONDOLIERS."
By Bombay A. D. C.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-45 p. m.
"THE WHITE ROSE."
With MAE MARSH.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
"EYES OF MUMMY."
With EMIL JANNINGS & POLA NEGRI.

CINEMA-PRECIOUS
Presents PATHE'S Latest-Serial
"THE WAY OF A MAN"
FIRST 3 Chapters This Week
AND
A PATHE COMEDY.
Time: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. daily
MATINEE SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3-30 P.M
POPULAR PRICES.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Wednesday 11th February, 1925, 8-30 p.m.
MANAPAMANA.
Saturday, 14th February, 1925, 8-30 p. m.
and
Sunday, 15th February, 1925, 3 p. m, Noon
Nand Kumar.
Manager,
G. N Company.

It was a terrible sight she saw on the other side of the wall. Could she save him? Had her husband been there before her? The trouble occurred over a foolish school girl letter that she had written before marriage. It had caused the man she loved to lose faith in her. She found her happiness wrecked and life barren. See

CORINNE GRIFFITH
IN
"DIVORCE COUPONS"

A vitagraph 6 reels photoplay that gets under the skin. A picture you will remember.
The Programme includes a Comedy: To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END
(New Churney Road)

A UNIVERSAL JEWEL TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
"THE ROSE OF PARIS"
7 REELS FEATURING THE PRETTY SWEET
MARY PHILBIN
Paris—city of dreams and crime! Convent and Cabaret! Glittering boulevards and Apache-haunted valleys. The programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "Tired Businessmen" featuring the Century Beauties.
TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

KEEP READY
FOR
The most Astounding Photo Epic Poem—A Picture That Has Broken Every known Record in Every House That Has Been Shown!
STARTING 14th FEBRUARY SATURDAY!
A THREE-HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
Featuring MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.
THE CREATION OF ADAM AND EVE.
THE SLAYING OF ABEL BY CAIN.
THE ERECTING OF THE TOWER OF BABEL.
THE BURNING OF CITIES.
THE STORY OF JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
THE COURT OF PHARAOH.
THE SUFFERINGS OF MOSES AND HIS PEOPLE.
THE PLAGUES OF MOSES.
THE MIRACLE OF THE PARTING OF THE RED SEA.
MOSES AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

All presented in a manner that will astound you!
"AFTER SIX DAYS"
Mark the opening Date 14th Feb. SATURDAY
AT THE
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

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## AUCTION SALES.

## MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th, FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1925, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co's Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap, channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders, old wood, locks, old sleepers transverse, bridge work iron scrap, motor lorry and car, boiler tubes, tyres whole, wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the Stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.,

## CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1925).

### BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

28-24—Re. Ramanlal Kaiyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Mookji Ismail Kaiyan, Captain and V.

37-24—Re. Ghatbai Nowroji Behramji Mucadum, Samar and Co., Ardeshir Nowroji Mucadum, Cowasji N C. Mucadum and others, Chitnis K and M.

o 24—Re. Ramchandra Babaji Kudtarkar, Dabholker and J, Parvatibai K. D. Kudtarkar, Balkrishna Babaji Kudtarkar, N C Dalaland Co.

LONG CAUSES.

896-23—Little and Co, Dhairyasingh Gordhandas and another, Kisondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and others, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P.

2278-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tarmahomed, Mulla and M.

79-23—Dastur and Co, Shamsudin Gulam Husein—Sadakally Kikabhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2896-23—M V Gokhale, Yeshawant Shanker Vinkoo Baloo, Laxman Venkoo Baloo and others Judah and S.

2-23—Wadia G and Co, Cox and Co, H. Pestonji and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3245-23—In Person ,Sebastian De Souza and another Thakar Vasonji Naranji, Unwalla P and P.

2354-23—Malvi M R and C, Jaigopal Premsagar, Premsagar Shantisagar and another, Madhavji and Co.

713-23—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co, Nicolas Lazzom Fig and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

5451-23—Mulla and M, Miyamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani, Pestonji Jamasji and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2122-23—Mulji P and P, Tulsidas Gamram and others, Harriram Chatumram, Soonderdas and Co.

3471-23—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co., The Indian Peninsula Steam Navigation Co. Ltd

3384-23—Manubhai and Co, Fatmabai, Khatuzabai and another, Thakoredas and D.

4308-23—J P Wallace and Co, Dhanhadibai and ors, Bapulal Balkrishna and another, Malvi R M and Co.

2271-23—Dallas and Co, C Dutal and Co, Bhikhabhai Jugjiwandas, Motichand and D.

3727-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Karsondas, Karsondas Huragwan and others, Craigie B and C, Dabholkar and J, Amarchand and M

1167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

1544-23—Wadia G and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Adenwalla and others, Payne and Co, Patell and E. Little and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D, Bastimal Kevalchand, Sheshmal Sultanmal, Khandwalla and Chh.

1626-23—Dubash and Co, Narandas Manilal, Mulchand Purshotan, Edgelow G W and Co.

944-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga, Lakhmidas Narsy, Mehta G and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotam Nathubhai Parvatibai and others, Thakoredas and D.

4515-25—Amarchand and M, Nakubhai Nalubhai Shah, Mohanlal Lalji.

3541-233—Shamrao M and H, Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff, The Bank of Morvi Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

293-23—Captain and V, Singji Sunderji and others, Jiwan Ramchanddra and others, Thakoredas and D.

586-23—Mulla and M, Labhdeni, The Sir Waghji Vardhwan Camp Mfg. Co, Ltd., Craigie B and C.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No, 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

4243-24—Payne and Co, Dinsha Piroj Sham Sethna, Cowasji Sorabji Mistry and others, Kharas and Co.

4180-24—Dallas and Co., Haji Janmahomed Adam and another, Mirza Hasan Mahomed and others, Judah & S.

3882-24—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and others, Nowroji Dorabji Janadia and others, Sahia rand Co.

4342-23—Dallas and Co, Jethmal Narandas and others, Keshavji Mulji and others, Mulla and M, Sukhtanker and G.

4159-24—Mulla and M, Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jankibai Sunderlal and others.

4160-24—Mulla and M, Ibrahim Haji Mahomed H Alirkhia Thaver and others.

4288-24—Bhaishanker K and G, Haridas Chaturbhuj Shivji, Laxmidas Gooculdas Dossa, Dabholker and J.

4295-24—Manilal and K. Sitaram Mahadeo Padpye, Pragji Hari and others.

3965-24—Pathare and Co., Ahmed Haji Moledina, Vithal Purshotam and others.

3300-24—Shah and Co, Jaipal Panachand and others, Mandlal Vishram.

3664-24—Unwalla P and P, Vassonji Naranji Bumji, Ramchandra Ganpat and others, Purnanand C and J.

3865-24—Payne and Co, Poonamchand Goolji Ghughani, Kedarnath Jamnadas and another.

4320-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Bhanji Kanji and another, Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4321-24—G B Pandia, Ramrao Anandrao, Bijaba Amrat Joshi.

4356-24—F P Parri Parvatibhai, Vijaysen Nanabhoy.

9843-24—Shah and C, Durgabai, Tulsibai Poosco, Rele and Co.

4033-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Muncherji Pallonji Contractor. Haji Abdulla Janoo Hasan, Edgelow G W and Co.

4313-24—Shroff and L, Haji Mahomed Sadig Susptri, Sasoon Eglekiel.

4372-24—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Karsonbhai and another, Pitamber Kalidas Joshi.

4439-24—Chitnis K and M, Mohamedally Mussabhoy Tapanwalla, Rustomji Pestonji and another.

4440-24—Chubb and C, Piroja N Chubb, Soonabai H Lakdawalla, Matubhai J and M.

46-25—Wadia G and Co, Bomanji Muncherji Gagrat and another, Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Jehangir and S.

63-25—Little and Co, Shaikh Meherbaksh Haji Kadarbaksh, E J Vas.

95-25—Thakoredas and D Wadilal Hargowandas, Jay Krishna N Varman.

97-25—Shamrao M and H Dr. Pirojshaw P Daruwalla and another, Rustomji Jamsedji Choksi.

98-25—Chitnis K and M, Chimanbai Mukundas, Currimbhoy Noorbhai Rangwalla.

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4627-21—Payne and Co., Halinardas Gurunprasad, Nandraandras Hiranand and others, Dikshit M and Co.

253-22—Merwanji K and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay Javerbai, Amin and D.

458-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chhotalal Vasanji Jerajani, Chanda Amirudin Muchhaba, Pandia and Co.

455-22—Thakoredas and D, Nardandas Purshotamdas, Chanda Amrudin Muchhala Pandia and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Tarapurewalla and Bharucha, Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

455-22—Thakoredas & Co, Narandas Chanda Cumrudin Muchivala, Pandia & Co.

3283-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Magam D, Venkatesaram, Chhotalal Kothari and Co, Amin and D.

4456-22—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patel, The Anglo-Indian Colonial Navigation Co Ltd, Bhishanker K and G.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

69-22—Mulji P P Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji, Raghunath Dataji Walkar and another ,Judah and S.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt, Ramanlal and H.

270-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Dattabhai Kriparam and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

397-22—Matubhai J and M, Kesarbai, Jethabhai Jiwan and another, Dastur and Co.

501-22—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Jiwan, Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and M, Jamsedji R and D.

410-22—Surajmal and Co., Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehare and Co, Dwarkadas and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct. 1957/20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Rangalal and others, Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judah and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co., Kakubhai Jamakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B and Co.

3697-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kesharji Mulji The Allen Bros Co (India) Ltd and another Payne and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godrej Meherjian, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co. & Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D, Payne and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chmaitandas Daga, Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4099-24—Little and Co, Lover Bros. Ltd, Abdulla Ahimfulla, Pathare and Co.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janoo and Co v Hemraj Meghraj, Chubb and Co.

866-24—Shroff and L, Kaikhsru Hormusji and Co, C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary b and D.

1203-24—Malti M Rand Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand, Sharsingh Bishanlal and others, Tayabji D and Co.

3972-24—Thakoredas and Co, P Jamnadas and Co, Pethaji Halaji, Soonderdas.

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokiram Ramasukh, Raichand Gangaram and others, Paralker and R.

1573-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan-vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Trabji, Shivlal Rath, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh, Raghavaya N and Co.

3364-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vaibhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24—Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Hoos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshow Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jivanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanppa Veerapa Cmadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3506-24—Manohar and Co, Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kantabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Cooperative Society Ltd v. Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and ors., Crawford B and Co.

1548-23—Madhowji and Co, Goswami Shri Vithaleshji Koonji Lalji v Charandas Khatao Waghji and ors, Captain and V, Mahomedalli and Co.

1977-24—Dastur and Co, Loolvabibi widow and another, Khalid bin Mahomed Abdul Wadid and another, Payne and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Janu and Co, Vastram Dayaraju, Rastomji and G.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salem Saderavi, Ratilal Vardman Shah, Amin and D.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineer and Trading Co, Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2658-24—Payne and Co, K M Naranji and Co, Amartlal Amarchand Madhowji Manilal H and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj v Morarji Hirji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

3061-24—Khandwalla and C, Bahadurmal Guruyankrai Marwari v Mohanlal Surchand and ors. Jamsetji R and D.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Manitlal Chotalal and another, v Heerabai, Shroff and L.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re. Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker, K and G, Re. Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3970-24—Mulji P and P, Alladin M Lakhani, Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

2969-24—Mehta L and Co, I Goredhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ranchodji and Co, vs Ibrahim Gulam Husein Ladha, Andrade and C.

2888-24—Paralkar and R, Lalaji Khushalji and Co, v Mahadeo Dhana, Manilal H and Co.

2453-24—Little and So, The National Bank of India Ltd, Viramgam Spng and Mfg Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.

2402-24—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd, Whittle Lpg and Mfg Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

2901-24—Motichand and D, Bhagwandas Lakhmichand, Trikamchand Nemichand and another, Malvi M R and Co.

3588-24—Manilal H and Co, Manecklal Jugaldas Thanawalla and Co, D Dauiatrai and Co, Choksy and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In the G and W's Act—Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Sorabji Bomanji and another, minors, vs Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.

In The Indian's Co.'s Act—Shroff and L, vs The Phoenix Taxi and Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

747-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux, Jehangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

703-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinaraven Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

3739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others,

4594-21—Jamsedji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jaminadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.

2982-24—Motichand and D, Mulraj Karsondas v Surajmal Karamchand and ors., Malvi M P and Co.

1566-24—Amin and D, Rupchand Tarachand, v Abu Baker Haji Ahmed and ors, Dabholker and J.

2925-24—Tyabji D and Co, Gangabai and ors v Lakha Nana, Manilal H and Co.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg and Wvg Co, Ltd, v Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3627-24—Matubhai J and M, Bai Sarabhai v Haji Mahomed Ali Mahomed Manji and ors, Payne and Co, Sabnis G and S.

4324-24—Mehta L and Co, Messrs. Mehta L and Co, Framroze Hormusji Ghadially and others, Wadia G and Co, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

570-23—Martri and Co, Abdulla Saleh v Esmail Nowroji and Co, Rustomji and G.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS

3169-20—Malvi M R and Co, Kesserbai and ors, Vallabhdas Ramji, Pandia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1567-23—Ferreira and V, Saheb Sevadasji Cherandasji, The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Crawford B and Co.

314-233—Craigie B and C, The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd, Akbarally Messabhay Rupa, Payne and Co.

539-24—Pathare and Co, Sadanand Padmani and others, Sha Pohatlal Mulchand and another, Shamrao M and H.

1658-23—Dastur and Co., Motilal Dhanji, Amartlal Mowji Ganga and Co.

372-23—Craigie B and C, Nomchand Lalubhoy Haji, Jamnadas Morarji and others, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 20/337-23—N C Dalal and Co, Jamsedji Dinshah, Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

2455-20—Craigie B and C, The Sir Waghji Dadhwan Co Ltd, in liquidation, Moti Jetha and Co, Dabholker and J Mehta L and Co, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

54-23—Vachha and Co, Bhicaji Hormusji Bennett and anr. v Nanabhoy Cursetji Bharocha and ors. Wadia G and Co. Little and Co, Payne and Co.

3034-20—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co, D Chotalal and Co, Amarchand and M.

927-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanram Motilal, Jenerayen Nagarmal, Va-

(Continued from column 6.)

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 10.

S S Japan, Livingston, Port Luis.
S S Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.
S S Amur Maru, Sekijo, Kobe.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11.

S S Clan Macintyre, Lyon, New York.
S S Misaki Maru, Nito, Kobe.
S S Muroran Maru, Masuda, Kobe.
Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.

### LOADING.

Feb. 10.

Steamer Neidenfels for Hamburg.

S S Japan:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra 3836 tons Captain D L Livington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J C Lindon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Amur Maru:—The O S K steamer Amur Maru, 5226 tons, Captain M Sekijo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Misaki Maru:—The G S K steamer Misaki Maru 3271 tons, Captain S Nito, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Muroran Maru:—The N Y K steamer Muroran Maru, 3271 tons, Captain G Masuda, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain J Rowe, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY. February 10, 1925).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3553, Japan 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Sunko Maru, Kobe, 14/2 O S Kaisha.
12 Ct. Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 12/2 K N & Co
14 Sicilia, China 17/2/25, M M & Co.
14 Braunfels 3558, Leith, N F, T M & Co.
15 Genoa 4207 Genoa 15/2 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

5 Monte Ossero 2983, Trieste, L Triestino.
6 Shinnoh Maru 3385 Basra, N.F. O. S. Kaisha.
10 & 11 Tarantia 3201 L'pool 20/2 Graham Trading Co. Ld.
12 & 13 Wardenfels, 1745 K'chi, N.F. L. Edwards Ld.
15 Jalarasmi 3681 Moulmein, 11/2, N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, 10/2, N Y Kaisha.
C & R Jalajyoti, 2698, NF, 11/2 S S N Co.
D & E Ct. Macindoe, Calicut, 11/2 J F and Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naranuda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Alnecdonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 11th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macquarie (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about 23rd February, Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 12th February Agent J F Co.
Knowsley Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aleppo (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 13th February, Agent L Edward.
Trautenfels due about 27th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 19th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommeladijk due about 16th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.
Aufoni due about 21st February, Agent M Italiana.
Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 15th February Agent Volkert Bros.
City of Auckland due about 23rd February Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 15th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Simesi Maru due about 15th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shaka Maru due about 24th February Agent O S Kaisha.
Takoma Maru due about 25th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 25th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 28th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Hevin Maru due about 3rd March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

## EXPORTS.

10-2-25.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—2500 cwt. groundnut oil cake, A Jhanji and Bros.; 50 cases cotton waste, Khimji Visram & Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer & Co.; 10 bales wool, R Kabraj; 10 bales wool, S Kesrani, 100 bales wool, V Oomersey; 9 bales wool, C Gnanshamdas; 184 bales wool R Virchand; 150 bales wool, G Gamanmall 2002 cwt. myrobollams, P Mathradas & Co 650 cwt oil seedmeals, N V Vehanhomed; 20 cwt bonemeal, R Mackenzie & Co.; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 26 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd. 11 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 120 bales wool, C Ramswarup; S S Tarantia for Glasgow:—10000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros. 7820 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros. 2250 cwt linseed oil cake, A Jhanji & Bros.; 1250 cwt ground nut oil cake, A Jhanji & Bros.

S S Tarantia for New York:—12 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping A Ld.; 500 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—200 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 2000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 61 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Co. 55 bales cotton waste, H B Kotak; 30 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co. 15 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji & Co. 97 cwt dried beef castings, A Mahler & Co. 2 casks salted beef castings, A Mahler & Co. 60 cwt apricot kernels N Muljee & Co.

S S Tarantia for Philadelphia:—1 bales cotton and woollen carpets The American Express Co.

S S City of Exeter for Liverpool:—12 bales wool, Meyer Nissan; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji, 10 bales goat hair, A A Mahomed; 1000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—8 bundles Lamb skins (for furs) H A Boranhoon; 5 bundles Lamb skins (for furs) H A Azizunnoor; 10 bundles woollen carpets, H Azizunnoor; 1 bales wool skins tanned, L Hassan; 10 bales sheep skins tanned, L Hassan; 10 bales cow hides tanned, L Hassan; 3 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee & Co.; 2 bales goat skins tanned, H D Bamji & Co.; 1 bales cow hides tanned, H D Bamji & Co.; 2 bundles woollen carpets and rugs, Grindlay & Co. Ltd. 99 bales hemp, D Ramjeewan; 25 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 3 bales sheep skins tanned, T P Vesso Austry; 8 bales goat skins tanned, T P Vesso Austry; 1 bales cow calf hides tanned T P Vesso Austry; 2 bales cotton P. goods, C Uttamchand, 15 Pcs. Panna Rosaon, Thos Cook & Son Ld.; 10 bales hemp, I Dawoodbhai & Co.; 25 bales goat skins raw Haji N & Haji Essa; 3 bales dry salted goat skins, M. A. Razak.

S S Monte Ossero for Trieste:—55 bales cotton fly, K Tharseer & Co. 110 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram & Co. 55 bales cotton, L D Sassoon & Co. Ltd. 550 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 220 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Monte Ossero for Bari:—4000 cwt. wheat Ralli, Bros.

S S Monte Ossero for Venice:—800 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 305 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—1000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 265 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—188 cwt coffee, Thos Cook & Son Ld.

S S Neidenfels for Bremen:—95 cwt coffee, Thos Cook & Son Ld.

S S Neidenfels for Rotterdam:—617 cwt mustard seed, J Dawal.

S S Morwada for Hamburg:—1000 cwt myrabollams, Matharadas Bros. 2016 cwt weed seed J Dayall.

S S Braunfels for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin & Co. Ld. 45 bales cotton, N Fatehalli 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Rangoon Maru for Yokaichi:—800 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—350 bales cotton, S Hemraj & Co. 1000 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co. Ltd. 134 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 31 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—525 bales cotton twist, C Bomanji & Co.

S S Sicilia for Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld., 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Shunko for Yokohama:—350 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Kobe—67 bales cotton C Oomersey & Co. 100 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co. 110 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co. 100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—600 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Shunko Maru for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Misaki Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Misaki Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co. Ld. 1075 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

## IMPORTS.

10-2-25.

S S City of New Castle from Liverpool. Agents Kutick Nixon & Co.:—

From Liverpool:—7 barrels Lubricating oil 55 drums Lubricating oil 75 barrels mineral lubricating oil 100 cases mineral lubricating oil 39 bales wool; 9 bales woollen piecegoods; 188 bales cottons 82 bales cotton 20 bales Tents, 28 bales paper, 22 bales wool waste, 2830 bales old newspaper, 398 bales cotton piece goods, 724 cases cotton piece goods, 19 cases Art. silk & cottons 13 cases Art. silk and cotton goods, 12 cases Tissues, 69 cases Art. silk yarn, 155 cases cotton yarn, 108 bales cotton yarn, 25 cylinders liquid chlorine 110 drums paint, 55 drums bleaching powder, 74 drums calcium chloride 108 pieces steel bars, 29 cases household soap, 24 cases Toilet soap, 50 cases common soap, 1409 boxes common soap 1000 boxes tinplates, 4085 plates hagi spelter 17 kegs Aniline dyes, 20 kegs mercine glaze powder 29 kegs muriate of ammonia, 400 kegs Bichrb soda, 700 bags Bidarb soda, 20 cases beer, 125 cases bottled beer, 125 crates bottles, 210 bags bottle, 500 bags soda Ash 33 cases whisky, 25 cases Lead plates, 15 cases Tobacco, 66 cases cigarettes, 230 cases condensed milk, 484 drums caustic soda, 27 barrels Tallow, 50 bundles yellow metal sheets, 5977 galvd sheets, 3000 bundles hoops, 872 casks China clay.

From New port:—5 barrels mineral lubricating oil, 160 pieces steel bars, 113 tubes 50 unfinished columns, 489 bundles steel circles 520 bundles hoops, 10551 bundles galvd. sheets, 6109 plates hard spelter, 6425 boxes Tin plates.

From Glasgow:—23 trusses canvas and rubber sheets, 20 crates Asbestos millboards, 2175 crates spelter, 25 Hhds Ale, 20 cases stout, 6 0 cases whisky, 60 cases Beer, 60 cases corn flour, 37 cases sewing cotton reels, 189 cases cotton reels 189 cases cottons, 51 cases cotton piecegoods, 34 bales cotton piecegoods, 25 bales cotton yarn, 20 cases cotton yarn, 52 bales paper 90 casks red lead, 28 casks bolts nuts 80 bags Fireclay, 1171 bundles steel sheets, 3736 bundles steel bars, 119 pieces steel bars, 145 tubes, 50 Angles, 1792 pipes, 1250 fire bricks 500 bundles galvd sheets

S S Docteur Pierre Benoit from Marseilles. Agents:—Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes:—

From Marseilles:—405 cases brandy.

S S Armanestan from Mauritius. Agent A Nemazee:—

Mauritius:—69430 bags sugar.

## NEED OF MONETARY HELP TO UNEMPLOYED.

Day by day the Unemployment problem among the middle classes is assuming a serious aspect. There is wide spread distress and respectable men who used to earn decent livelihood have almost been thrown in the streets. There is not much hubbub because these persons, due to a false notion of self respect, do not give out the real facts of their misery. These men have not got even money for their daily meals. But in this matter they pull on by snacking a cut in the number of their meals. But there is the second important item in their domestic budget which must be provided for regularly every month. The house rent must be paid whether he earns or not either by borrowing if anybody lends, and if not, by selling or mortgaging their furnitures. Many people in such depressed conditions go to Mr. Jhabvala for monetary help.

So the Unemployment Bureau which has been doing good work for some time past under Mr. Jhabvala invites donations from the general public to be distributed among the unfortunates, for whom life has become a burden. He will acknowledge through the press all donations received and also an account of disbursements will be put forward. If donors desire to give something to the unemployed directly they are requested to communicate with him and the needy persons will be sent to such philanthropic individuals.

In the end Mr. Jhabvala appeals to generous employers to communicate with him if they have got any vacancies. He wishes to thank the Press as well as the employers for their hearty co-operation received upto now.

(Continued in column 3.)

chha and Co.

1130-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Pragji Soorji, Craigie B and C.

369-23—Merwanji K and Co, Maganlal Lalji, Framroz Dinshaw Tarapurewalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1571-23—In Person, Shanker Malhari Patel, Hinduji Pragji and Co, and another, Subnis G and S.

854-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co, The Union Marine Insurance Co Ltd, Patell and E.

1005-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Frank Sydney Lund, Lt. Col. E T Har

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 645
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 690
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 685
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.78-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.95
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.50
London—Rome Liras 115
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Closed quiet with sellers for T. T. on London at 1/5 31/32.

| | London, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Reuters 3 per cent | 48 1/2 |
| Bar Silver (Spot) | 32 1/4 |
| Bar Silver 2 months hence | 32 1/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Offerings wer small. India bought closed steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day loans | 2 5/8 |
| Interest 7 days market loans | 2 3/4 |

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

| | London, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Tele. Transfers quiet | 1/6 |
| Bar Gold steady | £4.7.4 |
| Bar Silvtr Spot steady | 32 1/4 |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, February 10 Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 31/32 |
| Bank Demand | 1/6 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s | 1/6 9/32 |
| Fcs Demand | 647 |
| American Dollars | 281 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 157 |
| Shanghai | 214 1/2 |
| Japan | 111 3/4 |
| Singapore | 158 |

Market Steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 17.77 |
| Christiania | 31.33 |
| Amsterdam | 11.87 |
| Switzerland | 24.79 |
| Belgium | 98.53 |
| Athens | 295.50 |

The Bombay mails of 24th January were delivered in London on 9/2.

| | London, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in:— | |
| Paris | 88.98 |
| Germany | 20,050,000m |
| Italy not received. | |
| | New York, Feb. 9. |
| Demand Bills | 47812 |

### EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Bank's Selling T T Ready 31/32
Bank's Buying T T Ready 1/32
Bank's Selling T T March 7/8
Bank's Buying T T March 15/16
Bank's Selling T T April 25/32
Bank's Buying T T April 7/8
Bank's Selling T T May 23/32
Bank's Buying T T May 13/16
Bank's Selling T T June 21/32
Bank's Buying T T June 25/32

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 3/4 |
| Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st | 4 1/4 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st | 4 3/4 |
| Rentes 5 per cent | 21 1/4 |

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Three Months 4 per cent
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6@6½ per cent.
One Month 6@6 per cent.
Three Months 6@6 per cent.
Six Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

### COLOURS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 68/
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 68/
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 66/
Congo red Rs. 1/8/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/10/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/0/0
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0/15/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/8/0
Perpurine Della Rs. 3/0/0
Malachite Green Rs. 3/0/0
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/12/0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/5/6
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/0/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/6/0
Fast red Rs. 5/8/0
Rhodamine Rs. 9/0/0

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74.
3 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
5 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 1/ + 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchgd
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/ + 1/16.
Conversion Loan £78 9/16 + 1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2 unchanged.
Conso's 2 1/2 per cent 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/4 + 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 7/8 + 1/8.

### SHARES.

London, Feb. 9.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Hongkong Bank | 145 |
| Chartered Bank | 22 1/2 |
| National Bank | 46 1/2 |
| P. & O. Bank | 11 3/4 |
| Eastern Bank | 6 1/2 |

### SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The Share Market remained closed to-day owing to the day of settlement.

### BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/14/0
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/14/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/14/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/14/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/4

London, Feb. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 87/4
Silver ready d. 32/4
Silver forward d. 32/2

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. India bought for shipment. China bought to cover sales. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

### GOLD.

Bombay February 10.

Ready:—21-15-6

| Vaida. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 21 15-3 | 21-15-9 | 21-14-6 | 21-14 6 |
| Fagon | 22-0-3 | 22-0-9 | 21-15-3 | 21-15 3 |

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 0—4—9
Chitor 0—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, February 10.

Ready:—73-9-0

| Vaida. | Opening. | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 73-10-0 | | 73-6-0 | 73-7-3 |
| Fagon | 73-4-0 | | 73-1-0 | 73-3-0 |

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 1—8—0
Chitor 0—0—0
Tone-Market Very quiet.

### RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th February, 1925.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 20757 Bales. |
| Wheat | 23681 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 14810 ,, |
| Rapeseed etc. | 5867 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 8952 ,, |
| Peppyseed | 202 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 15018 ,, |
| Castorseed | 3306 ,, |
| Rice | 2112 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 3170 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 32344 ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil ,, |
| Gram | 2057 ,, |
| Juwar | 296 ,, |
| Masur | 1069 ,, |
| Barley | 1143 ,, |
| Bajri | 2220 ,, |
| Coal | 791 Tons. |

## BOMBAY MARKET

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, 10th.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points lower to 3 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening on speculative buying but eased at the close on South selling. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 18 points up. The market improved on general buying. The undertone of the market was very steady.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—"Some speculative and trade buying meeting Southern selling."

So far as the future of our market is concerned we see no reason to look for any change from the course which it has taken for some two months past. On any advance the demand is immediately checked whilst when prices reach around Rs. 460 for Broach there is a tendency on the part of Bazar Operators to check the decline.

The present strength of the March Oomra position is due to fears of a squeeze resulting from the scarcity of tenderable cotton but personally we doubt very much whether any real attempt to corner this contract will be made.

A slight change having been reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar here opened at Rs. 461½ i.e. Rs. 1½ lower than previous day's closing quotation for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazaar Operators were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 460. Going up by half a rupee the market further gave way to Rs. 458½ on Japanese Houses and Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 459. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 459½ and going upto Rs. 460 closed quite at Rs. 459 on selling by Commission Houses.

Fine M. G. Oomra for March after having opened at Rs. 458½ gradually declined to Rs. 456½ on selling by Bazaar operators and closed at Rs. 457.

F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 396 and Rs. 397½ respectively.

Our market for Ready Cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a good demand for high class red-leafy qualities only.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. | 459 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | .. | 395 1/2 |
| ,, ,, May | .. | 396 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. March | .. | 457 1/2 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 10.

| Description. | Superfine. | Fine. | F. Good. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab | 425 | 415 | 400 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 477 | 467 | 457 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1. | 492 | 482 | 472 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2. | 485 | 475 | 465 |
| M. G. Khandesh | 472 | 462 | 447 |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 10.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. 460 |
| Fully Good Bengal March | .. 396 |
| ,, ,, May | .. 397 |
| Fine Oomra .. March | .. 458 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

10th February 1925.

New York Market, 9th February.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24.16 | Mar. | | 24.15 | —01 |
| 24.49 | May | 24.72+23 | 24.50 | +01 |
| 24.82 | July. | | 24.76 | —06 |
| 24.51 | Oct. | | 24.54 | +03 |

Telegraphic market advices:—Small market but very steady.

May highest 24.78 (11.07 a.m.), lowest 24.50 (at the close), range .28 points.

Liverpool Market, 9th February.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.04 | Mar. | 13.14+10 | 13.17+13 | 13.20 | +16 |
| 13.12 | May | 13.24+12 | | 13.28 | +16 |
| 13.16 | July. | | | 13.33 | +17 |
| 13.03 | Oct. | | | 13.21 | +18 |
| Egyptian | | | | | |
| 31.65 | May | | | 31.30 | —35 |
| 29.60 | July | | | 29.35 | —25 |

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Scattered general buying not much selling Houston, Texas, cables:—"Enormous demand recently, "advancing basis, unsold stock Houston exceptionally small."

(2) Good reports from Manchester. Shelton estimates January consumption U. S. A. Mills 593,000. Market looks higher.

American crops rate on Saturday 4.76 7/8. On Monday 4.77 5/8.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands | G.O.C. |
| Liverpool:— | |
| March | 13.20 +.16 |
| May | 13.28 +.16 |
| July | 13.33 +.17 |
| October | 13.21 +.18 |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| Total Day's:— | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 500 |
| Sales of East Indian | nil. |
| Universal Standard Good Demand | 13.45 |
| Mid. American Spot:— | |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis | 35.15 |
| New York 11a .m. (as known in at closing time):— | Liverpool |
| March | 24.38 |
| May | 24.71 |
| July | 24.99 |
| New York Noon Call:— | |
| March | 24.32 |
| May | 24.32 |
| July | 24.93 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m.:— | |
| March | 24.38 |
| May | 24.91 |

| | Liverpool, Feb. 9. |
|---|---|
| Scinde:— | |
| Good | 10.50 |
| Fully Good | 10.90 |
| Fine | 11.30 |
| Bengal:— | |
| Good | 10.60 |
| Fully Good | 11.00 |
| Fine | 11.40 |
| Oomra:— | |
| Good | 11.15 |
| Fully Good | 11.55 |
| Fine | 11.95 |
| Broach:— | |
| Good | 11.05 |
| Fully Good | 11.45 |
| Fine | 11.85 |

### COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| Future Delivery Prices:— | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | 13.16 | +.12 |
| May | 13.24 | +.12 |
| July | 13.28 | +.12 |
| October | 13.14 | +.11 |
| November | 13.13 | +.14 |
| December | 13.09 | +.13 |
| January | 13.07 | +.13 |
| EGYPTIANS— | | |
| March | 32.95 | —.20 |
| April | 32.50 | +.10 |
| May | 31.45 | —.20 |
| July | 29.45 | —.15 |
| August | 28.90 | unchgd. |
| November | 23.60 | +.18 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| Cotton Delivery | Mid. Uplands | G.O.C. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool:— | | |
| February | 13.15 | + .18 |
| March | 13.20 | + .16 |
| April | 13.20 | + .16 |
| May | 13.28 | + .16 |
| June | 13.28 | + .16 |
| July | 13.33 | + .17 |
| August | 13.29 | + .18 |
| September | 13.25 | + .18 |
| October | 13.21 | + .18 |
| November | 13.18 | + .19 |
| December | 13.15 | + .19 |
| January | 13.13 | + .19 |
| February | 13.11 | + .19 |
| Tone:—Steady. | | |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 33.20 — .45 |
| March | 32.70 — .45 |
| April | 32.20 — .20 |
| May | 31.30 — .35 |
| June | 30.35 — .30 |
| July | 29.35 — .25 |
| August | 28.75 — .15 |
| September | 28.00 — .15 |
| October | 27.35 + .5 |
| November | 23.60 + .10 |
| December | 23.30 + .10 |
| January | 22.95 + .10 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 27,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 5,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 6,000 |
| Futures at New York:— | |
| March | 24.15 —.01 |
| May | 24.50 +.01 |
| July | 24.76 —.06 |
| October | 24.54 +.03 |
| Spot Cotton at:— | |
| New York | 24.45 unchgd. |
| New Orleans | 24.35 +.05 |
| Futures at New Orleans:— | |
| March | 24.21 +.01 |
| May | 24.52 +.03 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 22 1/2. |
| Demand Bills 47812. | |
| Silver Commercial Bars 68 1/2. | |

### CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York:— | | |
| March | 24.15 | —.1 |
| May | 24.50 | +.1 |
| July | 24.76 | —.6 |
| October | 24.54 | +.3 |

### BARLEY.

London, Feb. 9.

Karachi Barley March/April sellers 46.

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 12

### RUBBER.

London, Feb. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot March/April sellers 17.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot Feb/May 17 1/4.

Tone:—Firm and closing quiet.

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 10.

| | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| ,, Fine M.G. | .. | 415/420 .. |
| ,, F.G.M.G. | 390/5 | .. .. |
| Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. | .. | 415/420 .. |
| ,, F.G.M.G. | 390/5 | .. .. |
| Punjab Americans M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G. | 460/65 | 475/80 .. |
| Nagpur .. .. | 460/65 | 475/80 .. |
| Yeotmal .. Fine M.G. | 450/55 | 465 .. |
| Pulgaon .. ,, ,, | 460 | 465/70 .. |
| Dhamangaon ,, ,, | 455 | 460 .. |
| Amraoti .. ,, ,, | 445/450 | 460/465 .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola ,, ,, | 445/450 | 455/60 .. |
| Mulkapur ,, ,, | 435/440 | 445/50 .. |
| Khandesh ,, ,, | 430 | 445 March. |
| ,, F.G.M.G. | .. | .. 472 |
| Broach Fine M.G. | .. | .. 487 |
| ,, Fully Good ,, | .. | .. .. |
| Muthia Fine ,, | .. | .. .. |
| ,, F.G.M.G. | 420/5 | .. .. |
| Dharwar S.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Coompta M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Westerns ,, | 480/500 | .. .. |
| ,, H.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Miraj M.G. | 480/500 | .. .. |
| Cambodia ,, | 550 | .. .. |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Feb nominal 20/6.
June/July sellers 16/7 1/2.
July/Sept sellers 16/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept sellers 16/7.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept sellers 16/7 3/4.
Tone:—Holders were firm and nothing doing.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, 10th Feb. 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have further improved by 2 As. with good purchase enquiries continuing. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6300 bags.

In response to the firm tone of Java Market, Java Forward prices have advanced by 2a, the market presenting a firm aspect. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices forward Delivery are also steadier evidencing a rise of a rence.

Java Trust sold 80,000 tons at 10¾ guilders per picul. Further bids are refused.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 20/7 per cwt F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 16/11 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 16/11 per cwt F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 18/10 per cwt F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment December Sh. 19/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 19/4 per cwt F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/15 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 19/2 per cwt F. B. H.

### WHEAT.

London, Feb. 9.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Feb/March sellers 70/9.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs Feb/March sellers 71/9.
Tone:—Firm and dearer
Australian Feb/March sellers 70/9.
Choice White Karachi Feb/March value 68 9.
Soft Red Karachi Feb/March value 63.
Tone:—Firm and dearer.
Cargo, Rosafe 65 lbs. paid for January shipment 71/9.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, February 10. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| Ready | Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 63 0 0 | 9 4 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 62 0 0 | 9 3 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 65 0 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 14 0 | 11 6 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 12 0 | 11 4 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 12 0 | 12 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 15 0 | 14 7 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 10 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 71 0 0 | 14 2 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 68 0 0 | .. .. |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 65 0 0 | .. .. |
| Teelseed, Black | 61 0 0 | 12 7 0 |
| Poppyseed White | 13 8 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 64 0 0 | 12 12 0 |
| Mowraseed | 9 0 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Barley | 49 0 0 | 6 15 0 |
| Castorseed | 66 0 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds, Ready | | 5 7 0 |
| Delivery | .. .. | .. .. |
| Jira | 13 0 0 | .. .. |
| Forward, | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, May | 8 4 9 | |
| Linseed, May | 14 2 6 | |

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Feb/March sellers £25 1/8.
Linseed Tone:—Poor Demand, fully steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April buyers 50 7/8.
May/August sellers 50 7/8.

London, Feb. 9.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was fully steady with poor demand closed sellers for Feb/March at £23 1/4.

Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet Feb/March value at £10 1/2.

Castorseed Bombay. There was very little demand and closed quiet sellers for Feb/March at £24.

Rapeseed Toria closed with easy tendency Feb/March sellers at £19 5/8.

### METALS.

London, Feb. 9.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | 68 3/4 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | 65 3/8 |
| Copper Braziers | 84 |
| Yellow Metal | 8 1/8 |
| Hard Spelter nominal | 30 1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets | 17 1/4 |
| Tin Block | 262 3/4 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, February 10.

| | per md | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper German | 3-4 | 66 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 | 66 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 1-4 | 66 8 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1-2 | 67 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 3-4 | 69 0 0 |
| Copper | 2 | 69 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | .. | 62 0 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | .. | 27 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | .. | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | .. | 39 4 0 |
| Pat Klai | .. | 66 0 0 |
| Lead, Country | .. | 25 0 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 | .. | 57 8 0 |
| ,, ,, 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2 | | 57 8 0 |
| German Copper 1-1-2 | .. | 66 8 0 |
| ,, ,, to 1-3-4 to 2 | .. | 68 0 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1, | .. | 66 4 0 |
| ,, ,, 1-1-4 | .. | 67 0 0 |

### BRASS.

Bombay, February 10.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3-4 | 60 0 0 |
| Do | 1 | 60 0 0 |
| Do | 1 1-4 | 60 0 0 |
| Do | 1 1-2 | 60 0 0 |
| Do | 1 3-4 | 60 0 0 |
| Do | 2 | 60 0 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 10.

| | per. lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand | No. 14 1-2 | 0 13 3 |
| Kilachand | No. 20 1-2 | 0 13 9 |
| Currimbhai | No. 12 1-2 | 0 13 3 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1-2 | 0 13 6 |
| David | No. 10 1-2 | 0 13 0 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1-2 | 0 13 3 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10 1-2 | 0 13 0 |
| Sattara | No. 10 1-4 | 0 13 0 |
| Shapurji | No. 6 1-2 | 0 11 3 |
| Light House | No. 6 1-2 | 0 11 0 |
| Japan | No. 40—1 | 1 9 0 |
| ,, | No. 42—2 | 1 8 0 |
| ,, | No. 20 | 1 1 3 |
| ,, | No. 32 | 1 4 0 |

### THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATIONS.

Bombay, February 10

| | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the bi-week from 6th February to 2nd February, 1925 .. | 55683 | 111848 | —56165 |
| Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 9th February 1925 | 1403824 | 1744771 | —340947 |
| Shipments for the bi-week from 6th February to 9th February, 1925. | | | |
| United Kingdom .. | 5429 | | —5429 |
| Continent .. | 8461 | 16089 | —7628 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports .. | 55474 | 88013 | —32539 |
| Total | 63935 | 109531 | —45596 |
| Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 9th February 1925 | | | |
| United Kingdom | 13883 | 88459 | —74576 |
| Continent .. | 200439 | 465761 | —265322 |
| China .. .. | 50913 | 45557 | +5356 |
| Japan .. .. | 663315 | 643738 | +19577 |
| Coast Ports .. | 14855x | 24479 | —9624 |
| Total | 943405 | 1267994 | —324589 |
| Afloat in harbour, Europe .. | 3731 | 36142 | —32411 |
| Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports | 98555 | 83315 | +15240 |

x Including 5705 bales for U. S. of America.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, February 10.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi:— | |
| Textile | 1 1 9 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 1 6 |
| Elphinstone and Century | 1 1 6 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Century per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 6 3 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 4 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 6 3 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 5 9 |
| Long Cloth X Quality | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Kohinoor per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 6 9 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40— | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 4 6 |
| David per lb. | 1 4 0 |
| Edward Mohur per lb. | 1 4 3 |
| Sundari Prand per lb. | 1 4 3 |
| Salita,— | |
| Century per lb. | 1 5 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 5 3 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 7 6 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | |
| Standard per piece | 6 0 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 0 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 0 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 per piece | 6 8 0 |
| Pearl and Pebany per piece | 6 6 0 |
| Bleached Check | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 6 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 2 0 |
| Black Check— | |
| Textile per piece | 8 0 0 |
| E. D. Rachael per Piece | 6 10 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124 | |
| Pearl | 11 8 0 |
| Hindustan | 11 10 0 |

### BURMA CORPORATION, LTD.

BAWDWIN MINE.—In a telegram dated 2nd instant the General Manager reports as follows:—

Regret to advise a fresh fire broke out last night in rise 1,180 ft. South No. 4 Level and has spread up to No. 3 Level. The outbreak was discovered immediately and water passed own all connecting rises from Levels 2, 3 and 4 and barricades erected to confine it to the smallest possible area. Origin of fire not known but full investigations being made. Further information will follow.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Second Day.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League—Y. M. C. A. vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.—B. B. and C. I. vs. Rangers, Oval, 5-15 p.m.
Public meeting re. Mandvi Ward Bye-election, Dongri Jail Road, 8-40 p.m., Mr. M. H. J. M. Chotani to preside.
Swami Sharvanandaji's lecture on "Secret of Death," C. Jehangir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
F. C. Banaji anniversary celebration, F. C. Institute, Dhobi Talao, 11-30 to 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

S.S. "Debanha" with English Mails due at 12 noon.
Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m., "The Gondoliers" by the Bombay A.D.C.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

The S.S. "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
1st day, 5th sessions of the Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.

2nd day of 5th sessions of Trade Union Congress, Poibavdi, 11 a.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

BHATIA DEATH.

BAI SUNDERBAI,—Wife of Mr. Vithaldas Kanji, grand nephew of the late Rao Bahadur Vissonji Khimjee, died on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1925, at Dadar.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Mosaki Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th inst., instead of Wednesday, the 11th inst., as previously notified.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on 'Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail-Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the I. E. Society a public lecture will be held in the Hall of the Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday). Mr. J. S. Kamndiker of the "Kesari" will speak on "Some aspects of the question of the Taxation Committee" and Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside. All are requested to attend.

"SECRET OF DEATH"

Srimat Swami Sharvanandji, President of Ramkrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) on "Secret of Death."

SCHOOL OF RELIGIONS.

The usual study circle meets to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mukha Shala—Prarthana Samaj—Girgaon, when Miss Lambert, Professor of French, Wilson College, will give an exposition on "Teachings of Christ."

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jehanbux Bomenshah Watcha, Principal of the Parel Gayan Samaj, will broadcast Indian music on Dilrubs to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave Length 387 metres.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will also broadcast a lecture on "Infant Welfare."

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 p.m.

MANDVI BYE-ELECTION.

A public meeting will be held at Dongri Jail Road, Mandvi, to-day (Wednesday) at 8-40 p.m. under the presidency of Seth Mian Mohomed Haji Jan Mohomed Chotani, when members of the Nationalist Party will deliver speeches on the coming Municipal Bye-Election and duty of voters.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 18th Session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Imamwada of Shustari, Sandhurst Road, opposite Umerkhadi Post Office, to elect the Chairman of the Reception Committee. All members of the Reception Committee are requested to kindly attend punctually.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th February, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 10th February 1925:—

| Disease. | Attacks | Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| Small-pox | 7* | 5 |
| Cholera | nil | nil |
| Plague | nil | nil |
| Influenza | nil | nil |

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 99.
Total mortality this day last year 104.
*Including imported from Calcutta.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

An elocution competition, open to members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, will be held at the Brotherhood premises, "Arya Bhavan", Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, (the 15th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when prizes will be awarded to the first two winners. Competitors are requested to communicate with the Secretaries for further particulars.

LATE MR. FRAMJI CAWASJI BANAJI.

The 74th Anniversary Day of late Mr. F. C. Banaji will be celebrated to-morrow (Thursday) by the Rathestar Mundal at the Framji Cawasji Institute (Dhobi Talao) with the following programme:—Dinner—At 11 a.m. 500 poor Parsee boys and girls will be given dinner at the Banaji Fire Temple. Music.—At 1-30 p.m. by girls of Parsi Music Institute. Lecture—At 2 p.m. by Mr. B. S. Banaji on 'Zoroastrian Sacred Shirt and Thread and Their Influences on the Parsi Leaders." Free Cinema Show.—Between 3 and 4 p.m. there will be free cinema show. The gathering is open for all Parsi ladies and gentlemen.

HAND-SPUN YARN FOR SALE.

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Khadi Board writes as follows:—

1. The District and Taluka Congress Committees are requested to buy good hand-spun and hanked yarn as required by the All-India Congress Committee (75 rounds make a hank and 5 hanks make 500 yards yarn well twisted) from public at the following rates:—10 counts at 0-15-0 per lb. 12 counts at 1-1-0 per lb. 16 counts at 1-4-0 per lb. 18 counts at 1-8-0 per lb. 20 counts at 1-11-0 per lb. 23 counts at 2-0-0 per lb. 26 counts at 2-4-0 per lb. 30 counts at 2-12-0 per lb.

2. Yarn received as membership quota may be sold at the above rates to the members on their guaranteeing to get the yarn so bought be woven at an early date as possible.

MUNICIPAL SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.

On Saturday morning the members of the Bombay Boy Scout Association paid a visit to the Municipal Scoutmasters' Training Camp at Chembur. The party consisted of Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, W. Boterill, Wali Hasan Ahmed, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, and others. The party went round the camp, and verily much appreciated the clean and orderly outlook of the camp. Then they were taken round to witness the class which was having practice in Bridge Building. Across a big opening, a fine bridge was put up in a short time. Before leaving the camp Messrs. Jamnadas and Botterill addressed the men under training.

INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

For a long time students of Indian Political and Social Problems, not affiliated to any particular party or Trade Association, were desirous of having a body to discuss these problems in a purely detached and scientific manner. Their desire has now been met by the re-organisation of the Indian Liberal Club of Bombay, which was started in 1917, into the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, so as to constitute a new and independent body with a considerably widened scope including in its purview Economics, Politics, and Sociology, thereby enlisting the sympathy of all students pursuing different branches of social science. Mr. K. Natarajan has been elected the President of the Institute which is located at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay. Monthly meetings will be held under the auspices of the Institute where papers on various topics will be read and discussed.

The first paper of the year will be read by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on Saturday (the 14th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on "The Exchange Problem: Two shillings versus Is. 6d. Ratio." The meeting is open to the public. All those who are interested in the subject are requested to attend.

## A FRIVOLOUS COMPLAINT.

DEFENDANT GETS RS. 30 COMPENSATION.

Sub-Inspector Kadirsha put up Sina Acharya, a Kanarese boy, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate with the theft of a sum of Rs. 15 belonging to Lucy Lewis.

Sub-Inspector Kadirsha stated that both the accused and the complainant belonged to South Kanara. The complainant owned a 'udi' shop and the boy was sent to her shop by his father. On Monday, the boy was found missing from the complainant's shop, and was traced on board a steamer bound for South Kanara. The complainant got the boy arrested by a police man upon telling him that he had committed theft and was running away. On a search being made a ticket for South Kanara, a tin of biscuits and a sum of Re. 1-12-0 were found upon him.

The boy's defence was that he was called back by his father. The complainant would not allow him to do so, as his father had not paid her Rs. 50 which he owed her. However, his father sent a money-order of Rs. 12 to one J. Vas to send him home. J Vas purchased the ticket for Rs. 9-8 and other articles and gave him Rs. 1-12 for refreshment on the way. J Vas saw him off on the wharf.

J. Vas corroborated the boy's story.

His Worship believing the defence story acquitted the accused. He further called upon the complainant to show cause why she should not be ordered to pay compensation to the accused for bringing in a false or frivolous case. The complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 30 by way of compensation to the boy or, in default, two weeks' simple imprisonment.

## ACQUITTED OF BREACH OF TRUST.

Henry Charles Hall, a European, was acquitted of the charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of machinery valued at Rs. 550, preferred against him by the C. & I. Engineering Co., at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. M. A. de Cruz, pleader.

The allegations against the accused were that though he was a manager of the C. & I. Engineering, he had no right to sell or give goods on approval to anybody without the permission of the proprietor, Messrs. Vasant Bapuji Kirtikar and Pherwani, secretary and proprietor of the Company stated that they found certain machinery in the godown missing. When they questioned the accused he said that the goods were sold to one Barrote on approval. The accused further told them that he had a promissory note for the amount from Barrote.

Mr. De Cruz for the defence denied the allegations and asserted that the goods were given to Barrote on approval. Moreover Barrote was one of the customers of the firm. Barrote had passed a promissory note, but subsequently he could not be traced, and the accused was victimised.

His Worship in acquitting the accused observed that looking to the circumstances of the case and the fact that Barote had passed a promissory note for payment he considered it was a purely civil case and not a criminal one.

## INQUEST ON DADAR TRAGEDY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday morning, touching the death of Subratali Alladin (25), a Mahomedan working as a porter in G. I. P. Railway. The evidence showed that the deceased and Sadashiv Vaidya, the Shunting Master were on night duty on the 6th ultimo While shunting some wagons at about 11 30 p.m from one line to the other, two wagons rolled back and dashed into an engine with the result that the wagons were derailed. The deceased was injured and was found lying under one of the wagons. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he refused to allow an amputation of his right leg which was fractured. The leg, however, became septic and had to be amputated but the porter died on the 8th instant.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to septic absorption from fractured right leg by result of a collision which occurred on the 6th ultimo at Dadar, between an engine and two wagons at the crossing of the lines by reason of the negligence of some employee of the railway whose identity they were not in a position to determine.

## JAMMED BETWEEN WAGONS.

Imamuddin Alladbaka, (20), a Mahomedan, employed as a coolie at Wari Bunder finished his work on Sunday evening and was crossing the railway lines in order to go to a water pipe when he was jammed between two wagons which were being shunted on the other line. He was killed on the spot.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the Deputy Croner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION.

### WHO IS MR. SURVE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. A. N. Surve, M. L. C. has sought the hospitality of a little space of the "Chronicle" for publishing his claim for the Mandvi B Ward bye-election which he has contested. It is really an irony of fate that poor Mr. Surve has to approach the "Bombay Chronicle" for placing his claim in its columns forgetting the injustice he has done Mr. B. G. Horniman, the first Editor of this paper by voting against Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution in the Bombay Legislative Council for recalling Mr. Horniman to India—his adopted Mother Land—by removing the equally unjust and arbitrary ban against him. On the 20th of March 1924 it is in the fresh memory of those who know Mr. B. G. Horniman's exemplary services and sacrifices for this country, our friend Mr. Surve supported the Government instead of supporting his own patriotic friends. Now the same Mr. Surve contests a seat in the Corporation but will the voters kindly see to it that they do not support him and thus give him a lesson that his own action has been instrumental in losing the sympathy of voters? At the time of seeking support from voters friend like Mr. Surve generally make a big show by writing their manifestoes but when once their object is won, they go their way and care a "two-pence" for the feeling and sentiments of those through whom they got a chance of entering the Councils or Corporations.

Personally I have no grudge against Mr. Surve nor do I claim to know him, but the one incident above-quoted is sufficient to expose the mentality of the gentleman, and it is therefore that I feel it my duty towards my esteemed friend Mr. Horniman and to the public to bring to the notice of the voters the action taken by Mr. Surve.

The second point Mr. Surve has raised is of a communal nature and I think these are not the days for us to consider the communal feelings but to work for the country and the City thinking the interest of the people, as the question of their common cause. Whether a Corporator be a Hindu or a Musalman he must not forgot he is a citizen of Bombay and he has to work with impartial feelings although no doubt where the rights of particular community are in danger he has to support his community in a quite straight and fair way. But otherwise there is no fear whether a Corporator be a Hindu or a Musalman, Christian or a Jew, Jain or a Parsi or a Buddhist, he has to work with other popular members and in popular way. I therefore ask my Hindu friends not to be led away by Mr. Surve's arguments about voting in his favour because he is a Hindu.

As for the other candidate Mr. Haji Issa Haji Usman, I know very well and he is supported by members of the Nationalist Municipal Party which is quite enough for the voters to give their support by voting for him at the ensuing Municipal Bye-Election. Mr. Haji Issa is quite reliable gentleman in whom, if we put our trust, I am sure it will not be betrayed by him. I again pressingly commend Mr. Haji Issa to the voters for the seat that is lying vacant by the unfortunate demise of Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla.—Yours etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
Navsari Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay, Feb. 10.

## "MR. SURVE'S CLAIMS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One is amused to read in your columns the claims of Mr. Surve raised by Mr. Surve himself and his usual cry for the representation of the "backward classes" or the "depressed classes" on the Municipal Corporation in the coming bye-election. It is a pity the honourable member of the Legislative Council should put forward no other plea in putting forth his "claims" for the vacant seat than the plea of communal representation, of which he seems to be an enthusiastic spouser. May I remind him that if his own plea is stretched to its true extent, there would be no body more suited to fill the vacancy than a Mohammedan in place of late Mr. Bawla; but these communal considerations, the bane of the present-day administration did not weigh with Mr. Haji Eisa and the voters ought to recognise in him this absence of communal feeling. It is certainly creditable to Mr. Haji Eisa Haji Usman that he did not put forward his claim for the seat as a Mohammedan but merely as a voter ready to work under the guidance of the Municipal Nationalist Party. Let the public be allowed to choose its own representative irrespective of the consideration whether he stands for communal interests or for the interests of the general public; and I am sure the public will use their judgement in the light of the lead given by the Municipal Nationalist Party as to who should represent them in the Corporation.—Yours, etc.

"A VOTER".

Mandvi February 10.

## MISS EDITH M. GRAY'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and the Bombay Vigilance Association a public lecture will be given by Miss Edith M. Gray, Secretary of the Women's Protection Legion, Chicago, U.S.A., on Friday (20th inst.) at 5-30 p.m., in the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y.M.C.A.), Lamington Road, Girgaum.

Miss Gray represents a Society that exists to help and protect women and girls in the cities of America and is acquainted with the conditions prevailing on the continent of Europe. She has been touring India to study the conditions in our cities.

## BUCKET-SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

### ARE THEY A MYTH?

Last week, an evening contemporary stated on the authority of a "high police-official" that the Commissioner of Police was satisfied that the statement made by Mr. L. R. Tairsee about the existence of bucket-shops in the City was absolutely inaccurate "as far as public bucket-shops are concerned". It will be remembered that Mr. Tairsee commented on the temptations of bucket-shops when the Corporation discussed the question of abolishing the Third Enclosure in the Race-Course. As the apparent distinction between public bucket-shops and private ones was rather intriguing we made further enquiries. We applied to the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Tairsee for further information. We give below Mr. Tairsee's statement, and following it is the reply received by us from Mr. Kelly, Commissioner of Police:

MR. TAIRSEE'S REPLY.

It is kind of you to have sent your reporter with the cutting from the "Indian Daily Mail." Thanks.

I do not know who the "high police officer" referred therein is (in police terminology his name and address is "wanting") but from the report, as it appears in the paper, it is certain that he is not the Commissioner of Police.

And what does he say indeed? He says there are no *public* bucket-shops, as if he expected the bucket-shop keepers to carry on, what is illegal traffic, by hanging boards on their shops.

I never believed that police are either blind or foolish. Nothing of the kind, but surely if they do not know of the existence of public bucket-shops and public gaming houses they are in an interesting condition of having eyes that do not see and ears that do not hear.

I reside at 29/31/33 Bohra Bazar Street and within a radius of 105 yds. round about, there are five shops doing gaming and hence illegal business. Any resident of that locality will be able to point them out. What is true of Bohra Bazar Street is generally true of other localities. The Director of Public Information—to justify his name and office—must be able, if approached, to give further information. I expect his office in this matter is not equally ignorant or innocent of knowledge on that head as the Police.

Mr. Editor, surely you can oblige, if requested, the Police by informing them that at Bhuleshwar there is a locality known as "Satta Bazar" It has been, inspite of Police, in existence for a number of years. A standing commentary indeed on "——"

## THE COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th February 1925.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter dated 9th February I write to say that the statement made in the "Daily Mail" represents generally my views on the subject. If Mr. Tairsee or any other gentleman is of the contrary opinion and will give me information of the existence of bucket shops, I shall be very glad to act on it as far as it is legally possible.

Yours faithfully,
P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

## BAN ON MR. HORNIMAN.

### DR. VELKAR'S RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, M.L.C., has given notice of the following two resolutions among others to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council:

(1) This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to remove the ban against the entry of Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman into India.

"KARACHI CIVIL HOSPITAL SCANDAL"

(2) This Council recommends to the Government that they should appoint a small committee composed of one official and two Indian non-officials to enquire into the allegations against Lt.-Col. L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Karachi, made by Dr. Rochiram A. Amesur in his recently published pamphlet "The Karachi Civil Hospital scandal."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

In the share market jutes market seems to have drifted into one of those inert stages that periodically occur and as a consequence very few buying or selling orders appear to accumulate. In coals on moderate turnover values remain for the most part unchanged. Sugarans however improved their quotations, tea enquiry being at discount prices reflect downward tendency. In miscellaneous nothing of any outstanding importance to record. Port shipping however noted increase in the price. Government securities exhibited a lower tone. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 66/6, five per cent loan 1945-55, 98, six per cent bonds 1926, 100/3, do 1927, 100/5, do 1930 102 do 1932 104/14.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1376/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/8, Mohini Mills 8/8 New Victoria pref. 3/14.

Jutes:—Albion pref. 110, Auckland prd. 325, do. pref. 104, Birla pref. 79/8, Cheviot 280, Budge Budge pref. 111, Clive 44/10, Dalhousie pref. 111, Fort William 440, Hooghly ord. 87/8, Howrah 44/8, Hukumchand ord. 10, Kamarhatty 633/8, Kankinarrah 502, Landsdowne 343, National 29/6, Presidency 8/10, Reliance ord. 61, do. pref. 112, Standard pref. 102, Union 633/8.

Coals:—Bengal Giridih 7/12, Burra Dhemo 5, Burrakur 30, Chatabar 3/4, Lakurka 19/8, Marine 10/4, Phularitand 2, Raneegune 48/8, Sowardih 3, Singaran A 4/6, do. B 4/14.

Cements:—C. P. Cements 1/14.

Engineering Companies:—Indian Iron and Steel 38, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 18.

Flour Mills:—Hooghly Flour 28.

Miscellaneous Companies:—Burma Finance and Mining 3/4, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/14, do. deferred 5/12.

Shipping Companies:—Port Shipping 15/8.

Tea Companies:—Phunsori 6/12, East India 23/4, Sapoi 25.

## SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAM

### ANSWERS IN VERNACULARS

### PROPOSAL REJECTED.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Tuesday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding, when further consideration was given to the Regulations for the School-Leaving Examination.

The first point for consideration was that the candidates must answer the question paper in English except that in the vernacular, the students being at liberty to answer classical Indian languages and History in the vernacular; but each question paper was to be answered in one language only, unless directed otherwise by the examiners. Amendments were brought forward with a view to permitting the students to answer question papers in Geography, Science and Mathematics in the vernacular, but the Senate negatived these. The Senate also did not agree to *modi* script being used for answering compulsory *Balabodha* paper.

Examiners in each head, according to the next Regulation, were required to submit to the Board a detailed report of the work of the candidates examined by them, which should be circulated to the Schools and the Board should submit to the Syndicate by the end of July a general report on the working of the examination.

The next Regulation asked that the Board's certificate should be accepted by the University for the purposes of Matriculation, provided the candidate had passed in the following five heads, namely: (1) English, (2) a language other than English, (3) Mathematics, (4) History and Geography and (5) Elementary Science, also provided that he produced a certificate from the head of the School that he had satisfactorily carried out the course prescribed for Science. Candidates who secured 40 per cent. of the marks in English and not less than 35 per cent. in the remaining four subjects were to be declared passed. If the candidate failed to obtain the required minimum in any one head other than English the Board should condone the deficiency according to the procedure prescribed, failure in English was not to be condoned. The Senate decided to drop the certificate and examine the candidates in all the subjects after a great deal of discussion, when it was pointed out by Mr. Lory that the certified subjects were usually neglected by the Schools and that it was not possible to accept the certificates of all headmasters. Mr. Mirza was of the opinion that they should not distrust the headmasters, and thus increase the burden of half-fed students. Mr. Rawlinson and Dr. J. J Modi said that in the Cambridge School Examinations there were more than a dozen subjects, and that formerly the Matriculation had even more subjects than now. The Senate, as stated above, rejected the principle of certification. The Senate was of the opinion that only two languages should be made compulsory, and not three as proposed to be amended by some members of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

## CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

### BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1925-26.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Budget estimates of the Calcutta Corporation for 1925-26 anticipate a deficit of Rs. 13,09,000. The estimates were laid on the table to-day and referred to a special Committee of sixteen members. The Chief Executive Officer in presenting the estimates before the Corporation mentioned that it was the first Budget to be considered by the new Corporation and that by gradual degrees they had arrived at a difficult point. The difficulty had not sprung up this year only, but the old Corporation was faced with it for the last two or three years. One of the causes was the water supply extension scheme which would involve a heavy additional recurring expenditure. The general revision of salaries in 1921 entailed additional recurring cost and there were also heavy commitments in respect of primary education, drainage and health schemes.

The Corporation passed a resolution expressing condolence at the death of Babu Kalinath Mitter, C.I.E., the oldest attorney of Calcutta. Mr. Mitter was a member of the Calcutta Corporation for several years. He along with 27 others resigned their seats on the Corporation as a protest against Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Act of 1899. The Corporation adjourned to-day as a mark of respect to his memory and will meet to-morrow.

## DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The appeals filed by Mr. C. M. Desouza of the Development Corporation of India Ltd. Delhi, against the orders passed by Mr. Johnstone, District Judge, Delhi, restraining the appellant from dealing in any way with No. 10, Alipore Road property, Delhi, alleged to have been mortgaged to him and refusing to supply the appellant with a copy of the evidence given by Messrs Moir Treehy and Macpherson in connection with the liquidation of the Development Corporation of India Ltd., came up for hearing to-day before Messrs. Justices Broadway and Jailal of the Lahore High Court. As the appellant's counsel did not put in his appearance in Court the hearing of the appeals was postponed till to-morrow.

## BAWLA MURDER CASE

### ANOTHER REMAND

### INDORE ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARRESTED.

Interesting development is expected within the next few days in connection with what is now called the Bawla Murder Case owing to the arrests of the seven Indore State officials, who are now in Bombay. In all seventeen persons are under arrest by the Bombay C.I.D. and are awaiting their trial.

Yesterday at about 11-15 a.m. a motor lorry drove up in the Esplanade Police Court and halted at the back near the spiral stairs. Inspector Lyon and Sub-Inspector Bhatkal of C. I. D. stepped out of the lorry and in a minute or two hurriedly took their prisoners up the spiral stairs and thence to the Chamber of Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate. The prisoners were led in two batches and were as under:—

(1) Shafi Ahmed (2) Mohmed Ali (stepfather of Mumtaz Begum), (3) Latif Ibrahim, (fruit-merchant), (4) Yazir Hussein, (5) Allauddin Hussein (step-uncles of Mumtaz Begum), (6) Natanjan (step-sister of Mumtaz Begum), (7) Ahmed Shafi (the late Mr. Abdul Kadir Bawla's Chauffeur, (8) Kishanlal Narayan Vora and (9) Vinayek R. Mulgaonker.

The prisoners with their custodians returned after about ten minutes. It is believed that a further remand was taken in regard to the alleged charge of murder, abetment and conspiracy but the date is not known as the proceedings were conducted in camera.

ANOTHER ARREST AT INDORE.

Sirdar Anandrao Phanse, Adjutant-General of the Holkar service was arrested on Sunday at Indore in connection with the Malabar Hill tragedy. This was the eighth arrest there in connection with this case the seven suspects being already in Bombay in custody of the C. I. D. Inspector Roy Smith of the Bombay C.I.D. left for Indore on Monday evening presumably to bring the suspect to Bombay.

## BOMBAY POSTAL CLERKS.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday, the 9th inst., Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, presided. The gathering was fairly large. Some 400 officials attended. The revision of pay sanctioned by Government from 1-3-25 was the main subject for discussion. The staff showed extreme signs of dissatisfaction. As the Revision was too inadequate and contained a number of anomalies, the following important among other resolutions were passed unanimously. The meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair:

Resolution. (1) This Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bombay Postal Clerks' Club while appreciating the efforts of the D. G. in granting the long-felt pecuniary relief and while adhering to the "Minimum Demands" made in the past, respectfully but emphatically submits that the relief granted by the recent revision is too inadequate to meet the high cost of living in the City, that the Revised Scale falls short of the General Standard of Wages for Clerical Work and that the scheme is imperfect and defective as follows: (a) The unwarranted difference between the scale of pay of the Bombay G.P.O. and the T.S.O.'s on the one hand and the D.L.O. and S.M. Division on the other, has still been maintained in spite of the definite promises given in the past. (b) That Sorters of the 'B' Division stationed in Bombay have been excluded from the benefit of the Revision. (c) That no provision has been made for the officials in the Selection Grades. (d) That while compensatory allowance for the Gazetted Officers in Bombay and Revision of Scales of Pay of the Establishment in Rangoon has been given effect from 1-4-1924, this Revision for Bombay was held over for one year and has been introduced so late as 1-3-1925. This Meeting therefore brings to the notice of the Government and the D.G. the above defects and earnestly requests them to remove the anomalies. (2) This Meeting strongly protests against the withdrawal of the benefit of Officiating Service including Acting Allowance in Selection Grade, and requests the D.G. to immediately redress the grievance from the date of stoppage. (3) This Extraordinary General Meeting protests against the importation of Superintendents from other Circles as such importation tends to deprive successful Candidates on the Waiting List in the Circle itself of the chances of entering into the Superintendents' Cadre and thus locking the flow of promotion of Senior Officials in the Time Scale. (4) This meeting vehemently protests against the appointment of Mr. O'Dell, a Failure from the Superintendents' Cadre in the cadre of Gazetted Postmasters as a permanent measure against the accepted recommendations of the Postal Enquiry Committee in the matter of direct recruitment in the Postmasters' Line and looks upon this as an encroachment upon the rights and claims of Senior Eligible Officials. (5) This meeting strongly protests against the proposed importation of Mr. Rebello from the P.M.G.'s Office, Central Circle, in the Selection Grade, in the R.M.S. "B" Division and requests the D.G. to remove the cause for dis-content.

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out the country. Later Hari Singh of Jullundur also joined the conspiracy and used to supply materials for the manufacture of bombs. Mehru was sent to Lahore to explode a bomb in the Anarkali Bazar, so as to test its efficiency and at the same time to kill a European. The bomb was accordingly thrown, it injuring Drummers Clout and Howell as also eight Indians, who happened to be on the spot. The explosion did not prove fatal, but the Lahore District Police took up the investigation in right earnest. Then came the Babar Akali movement with its dangerous consequence, and the *doaba* became a centre of police activity. Dhana Singh of Kotli, a notorious Babar who was granted King's Pardon disclosed the existence of the Bomb Conspiracy.

The Magistrate expressed the opinion that the prosecution had established a *prima facie* case against all the five accused and had committed them to the Sessions for trial.

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*Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting or type written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.*

*The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.*

## NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of "The Bombay Chronicle," whose statements of account upto 31 December, 1924, are in arrears are hereby informed that if these are not received before the 15th instant, their agency will be discontinued without further notice.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1925.

## BRITAIN BARGAINING.

British journals profess surprise at the generous Note of Mr. Churchill on the payment of French obligations to Great Britain. Surprise is, however, mingled with the calculating hope that the Herriot Government may agree to the terms outlined, but it seems to be part of the general game of pocket-searching introduced by France's effort to ascertain the attitude of the United States. France owes more money to the United States than to Great Britain; to the former she is indebted to the extent of £815 millions while Britain is her creditor to the extent of £625 millions. When recently M. Jusserand addressed an enquiry to Washington marked "unofficial and confidential," the American Press conducted a hectic campaign against unauthorised negotiations on behalf of France. Mr. Churchill lost no time in declaring that no scheme of French repayment to America could be considered without simultaneous and *pro-rata* provision for the defrayal of debts owing to Britain. It was in the asperity of that discussion that some New York journals accused France of harbouring motives of repudiation. M. Clementel gave the necessary reassurances, but he reserved it to the French Government to arrange the time and rate of liquidation. Feelers were thrown out to discover whether the United States would accept a ten-years moratorium, a rebate on the debt and a schedule of long-term payments extending to a little under a century, at the rate of one-half per cent on the interest on the sum. Considering the charge of 3 per cent on British debt which Mr. Baldwin once accepted as Chancellor of the Exchequer, the cool proposition of France's half per cent. must have been irritating to Britain. France was not paying Britain a centime; if she did, Britain would not have to find half a million dollars every week-day, for the next sixty years. French finances are in comparative disorder and France has not actually made any definite offer to America. Owing to the apathy or inability of France to fund her debts to the United States, French credit in New York is said to compare unfavourably with German; that must be irritating to France who looks upon Germany's slow deliveries as the cause of her embarrassment. It is in this atmosphere of disappointment and exasperation that Mr. Churchill has issued his statement about the duties of France. M. Herriot is expected to proceed to London "with a strong desire to find a basis for a friendly discussion," but the strong desire is bound to express itself in terms of the receipts gained by France from Germany.

Britain is clearly anxious not to exasperate her debtor into the mood of repudiation, and in dealing with a complex sum of debts it is of course wise not to prejudice the amount of realisable debts by extravagant claims. Instead of exerting whole-sale pressure, Mr. Churchill offers the Balfour Note as the basis of discussion. He is prepared even to reduce French debts to Britain, provided France accepts the principle of definite payments from her own resources without reference to reparations from Germany. In return for the reduction, now unspecified, Britain wants fixed yearly instalments from the French exchequer *plus* a share in the Dawes annuities as they are realised; in other words, Britain would receive a constant and recurring sum direct from France while the balance will fluctuate with the hazards of German payment. If the proposition is to operate *pari passu* with a scheme of repayment to America and America is no idle spectator—France must also become readily liable for a dual plan of discharge as imposed by America. France has to balance the advantages of a reduction of the total debt against the inconveniences of a dragging liability irrespective of receipts from Germany. Evidently Britain regards the prospects of German Reparations as poor in comparison with a regular system of fixed annuities from the French treasury. The scheme has caused "surprise" in London, but from the British standpoint it is a perfectly sound course to recover steady payments and isolate the Reparation's problem. From the stand-point of France, it means that she will have proportionately more to pay to Britain than she gets from Germany. In order further to advance the flank movement, Britain is prepared to enter into a security-pact against the aggressions of a resurgent Germany, but France has a healthy distrust of pacts especially since the failure of the triple pact after the War and the growing need of national dependence. True it is, that Britain stood by her in 1914, but Germany's bid for naval supremacy is broken and on the Continent the old tag, highly improper of course, of *Perfide Albion* has its lurking existence. France will have to choose between pact and cash, as Britain treats reparation-annuities as good for France but not good enough for herself.

The British Government have aired their views, but M. Herriot's position is not strong enough to justify any anticipation of their acceptance. To France it is a source of infinite irritation that her Allies should regard war-debts incurred in a common enterprise as commercial debts. In the War, France largely bore the brunt of military conflict; Britain lent pressure mainly by her naval power and America through money and material resources. By the spoils of territory, Britain has amassed enormous potential wealth as the result of the War; America has become a creditor-nation; and France nurses rankling memories and is plunged in the Reparations imbroglio. French lives lost cannot be replaced by the loan of American citizens while American gold can be replaced. Blood, it would seem, may be irreclaimably lost, while money is recoverable; but from a moral stand-point it is impossible to adjust accounts between blood and treasure and France is naturally disappointed at the trade-bills flung against her. She at any rate regards the debts as something different from commercial debts. Writing in the "Nation and Athenæum," Mr. John M. Keynes considers the sordid valuation of war-contributions. He distinguishes between "political" debts like those incurred in a common campaign and "commercial" debts incurred in peace. In the War, the Allies pooled their resources—intelligence, money and fighting power—and their distribution at the end was due to the exigencies of the campaign. A just balance-sheet is impossible and Mr. Keynes repeats his counsel that there should be a cancellation of debts. He, moreover, holds that the idea of literal payment is chimerical because it can never be realised. After a spirited and searching analysis of the prospects of economic payment of paper debts, he writes:—

"And if I may make a suggestion as to the lines of compromise which such a settlement might take, it is this: Let a certain moderate proportion of what France and Italy may receive from Germany each year, out of payments made under the Dawes Scheme, be devoted to the payment of the French and Italian debts to their Allies; let these sums be divided between Great Britain and the United States in the proportion of what each is owed; and let this be in final discharge.

America was less concerned with the annihilation of Germany than France or Britain, and if America is strict about payment, she can at least profess altruism regarding the circumstances of her joining the fray. Britain, who has seen the destruction of Germany's trade and navy and annexed her colonies, is, however, differently situated. M. Herriot has not the grim realism and fighting power of M. Poincare who at every proposal of money-settlement in his time could deftly drag in the larger issues of the War. For M. Herriot to accept liability towards Britain independently of the receipts of Reparations, would be a venture of fatal risks.

## RIGHTS OF SUBJECTS

When James the First of England suggested that good government was not compatible with the satisfaction of the natural rights of the people, his counsels called him a Solomon, but modern England knows him simply as a fool because it has won after too prolonged and bitter a struggle the right of being governed by its own consent instead of by the caprice of its sovereign to believe in such cant. The Indian Princes studying the British Constitution which has been thus evolved and visiting England cannot help being struck by the fact that at the apex of the imperial system to which they remain devoutly loyal is a King-Emperor who reigns but does not govern while the effective sovereignty of the State resides in the people. It is a curious phenomenon—this subordination of personal rulers to king Demos. It means, in effect, that those who have the power of life and death over their subjects within their territories who consider State revenue as their private property and whose unwritten law is their personal will are being dominated by a Parliament constitutionally supreme over a monarchy. And it implies that Britain chooses to risk the occasional shortcomings of a free people rather than the persistent and deadly blunders of hereditary rulers.

It is natural, therefore, for apologists of the autocracy obtaining in the Indian States to deprecate every democratic idea or project as an attempt to westernise their noble Aryan system and as a violation of the traditional relationship of the rulers and the ruled existing there. But even if this Die-Hard contention that the Aryan temperament is singular in its love of personal rule be conceded, the fact remains that the present system of administration in the Indian States is neither oriental in its paternalism nor westernised in its popular responsibility. In his vigorous address to the Baroda State Praja Mandal, Dr. Sumant Mehta, the well-known social worker who has been an ex-officer of the Baroda State, has rightly emphasised and condemned the tendency of the Indian States to import the political system of the West while denying to people the democratic institutions and popular rights that are its necessary corrective. "Our present rulers," he says, "have adopted the method of impersonal rule from the West. The fact of ruling the people from six thousand miles away did not exist in our ancient system." But they resist, he adds, the growing demands of the people for responsible government because of the fetish of prestige. At bottom, the opposition is traceable to the medieval and romantic conception of monarchy which is not merely obsolete but is totally at variance with realities. The glorious vision of an enlightened despot benevolently administering a vast State single-handed, is peculiarly inapt since, as Kautilaya said, no single wheel can move the whole State. As no one individual can carry the entire burden of a huge administration, it must be conducted by numerous deputy autocrats whose failure in creative statesmanship is explained by the fact that they are in no sort of organic relationship with one another or with the people. The mythical autocrat becomes a tool in the hands of some ambitious minister or some vicious favourite; and the result is an effete and corrupt bureaucracy with plenty of intrigues at ceremonial courts. Nor is there any guarantee in the system as such that benovolence in it will be anything more than an accident. Dr. Sumant's characterisation of the rule in the Baroda State as a bureaucracy is, therefore, fundamentally correct. The Darbar, to which sycophancy and moral cowardice pay homage, is no mystic entity but a collection of fallible officials retained in office so long as they are trusted by the monarch. Their rule, as Dr. Sumant has shown, has become cumbersome, dilatory and what is most important depressing to the people's political energies. Nor is it true that the Hindu conception of kingship debars all idea of popular rights save the right of indiscriminate obedience; for Medhatithi pleaded for the right of rebellion as Sukra advocated the right of deposing bad kings.

The indulgent obedience with which the Indian ryot regards the semi-divine figure of the monarch is a heritage that should not be dissipated lightly or exploited for personal aggrandisement. Indeed the subjects of the States, as Dr. Sumant observes, are feeling the impulse which is affecting the rest of India—call it the consciousness of power, the will to freedom, the insistence on self-respect or what you will. It is part of a wider movement that questions the *raison d'etre* of authority which fails to perform its true function. The traditional loyalty of the subjects of the States can, therefore, work only in so far as the States base themselves on popular will. For man instinctively refuses to accept at its face value a spiritual conception which cannot be justified by practical achievements. Surely there is something terribly inconsistent between the heroics of "Mr. A" and the notion of the divinity that is supposed to hedge him; surely the Hindu conception of the king was that he was a public servant, though of the highest order, administering the State for public welfare and receiving a portion of the State revenue in return. Dr. Sumant recalls this ancient ideal of kingship and he wants the present rulers to emulate it by fortifying their States through internal reforms, by spreading education, and by popularising the Constitution. Power, as he realises, follows ultimately, if slowly, the ability to wield it and he insists on the necessity of cultivating popular strength through constructive and concerted endeavour. It is a reasoned and moderate plea for reform and for the mobilisation of popular forces. For a people that has become conscious of its political importance and strength cannot be perpetually kept from the citadels of power by Canute-like commands or antidiluvian conceptions.

# Notes of the Day.

**Political Asylum.**

"Is India going to live in a society of civilised nations by extraditing political offenders?" So asked that democrat of international outlook, Mr. Denys Bray, in opposition to Mr. Patel's Bills for repealing certain barbarous laws of ancient origin. The appreciation of the right of political asylum does great credit to the Government of India. If they had had the zeal of propriety, they would have spared Colonel Kaye the trouble of hunting down Mr. Manabendra Nath Roy all over Europe. We infer from the remarks of the "Pioneer" that the rumoured deportation of Mr. Roy from France to Europe is a refreshing item of news among the Delhi aristocracy. The delight of hanging the Kaiser in the 1919 elections is hardly comparable with the prospect of making the Bolshevik culprit sing. The expulsion of Mr. Roy from Germany to France and thence to India speaks well of the hectoring authority of Britain in the affairs of the Continent; not always, but in certain circumstances, because Ibanez Blanczo, the famous Spanish author who denounced King Alfonzo XIII of Spain and raided his dominions from the air, is jealously protected in France on the ground of political asylum. In regard to Mr. Roy, the French authorities have to be more accommodating; after all he is only an Indian, like Mr. Savarkar whose rights of sanctuary as a fugitive were disregarded to the delectation of the British Government. The proud and spotless attitude of independence expressed by Mr. Denys Bray ought to be correlated to the function of sleuth-hounds on holiday, like Colonel Kaye, as otherwise the stigma of hypocrisy may settle on British authorities. Mr. Roy may not benefit by the purport of Mr. Denys Bray's belated declaration, but it is pleasant to know of the indomitable enthusiasm of the Indian Government to preserve their attributes of civilised recognition.

**Fatuous.**

The explanation given by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari for his eleventh-hour decision not to move his resolution regarding Indian overseas is in keeping with the tradition of the legislative body of which he is a member. Not that the resolution itself suggested a very helpful course of action. For, it merely asked for "a committee of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and of officials to examine the question and report on the steps necessary for the improvement of the status and the condition of Indians overseas." There is no difference of opinion in the country that what is wanted is a bold and uncompromising stand by Lord Reading and his Government for justice and equal rights of citizenship for Indian nationals in every part of the Empire. The Viceroy's recent pronouncements show that it is impossible to expect him and his Government to act, even in this matter, as an *Indian* Government would act. And yet Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari has imposed a self-denying ordinance on himself because, forsooth, a Viceroy, who has deplorably failed in his own duty, has "advised patience and deprecated anything like acrimony that might embarrass the delicate negotiations now in progress." And he came to this decision after Sir Mahomed Habibullah had informed him that "it would not be in the public interest to publish at this stage the correspondence with the South African Government while the correspondence relating to Kenya and Tanganyika since September last was only of a routine character." After Lord Reading's solicitous concern for the constitutional position of South African Government we know what the character of the correspondence with the latter is likely to be. As to Kenya the Government themselves confess that they have done nothing beyond carrying on correspondence of "a routine character," while the infamous White Paper still remains unrepudiated. Despite this Sir Devaprasad thought that no useful purpose would be served by initiating a debate on the subject. Could fatuity further go?

**Never in Bombay.**

When elections occur, we are besieged by citizens of credit and renown who call upon us to expound the claims of Mr. So-and-So and offer to write a "strong" article touching the insuperable distinctions of some candidate. We patiently listen and nod, and behave with equal ceremony to every voluble sponsor of the public welfare who arrives on the same mission. It is a delicate duty, the reception of zealous champions. We seld. interfere. The bye-election in B (Mandvi) Ward seems, however, to excite more interest than usual, if we are right in gauging it from correspondence and table-thumping interviews. There are three candidates, two Mussulmans and one Hindu. The Hindu aspirant, Mr. A. N. Surve, is a very estimable gentleman who stakes his venture on two grounds: the first is that he is a Hindu of Hindus, and the second that he is a spokesman of Hindus who are poor and down-trodden. The latter ground appeals to us, but the former totally injures his claim. He reminds us, what in a cosmopolitan city we ought all heartily to forget, that communally there *ought* to be 75 seats in the Corporation in the possession of the Hindus whereas there are only 45 Hindus serving as City-Fathers. We do hope the bogey will not be created in Bombay though we are told of one or two Mussalman worthies who put on, furtively, their communal spectacles and contemplate the allotment of privilege. They deserve suppression. Because we think so, we object to the erection of communal claims in Mr. Surve's manifesto. On his own rights, his friends will wish him success. But in the water-supply of Bombay, there are no communal pumps; and when the anophele mosquito infects the public, the disease is deposited, we understand, on a strictly non-communal basis. Mr. Surve had better chuck the communal tag and proclaim his rights, if he can, against Mr. Haji Isa Haji Usman, the candidate of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party. We cannot have the habit of communal rage in Bombay.

## COTTON PLANTATIONS IN AFRICA

### BIG COMPANY FLOATED

### £ 250 THOUSAND IMMEDIATE CAPITAL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Underwriting arrangements have been completed for the issue of half a million ten shilling shares at par in the Cotton Plantations Limited, Company formed to acquire cotton plantations firstly in Africa particularly Swaziland and Portuguese East Africa with option on further estate in Nyasaland with a share capital of half a million sterling divided into a million ten shilling shares, half of which will form the present issue. The Directors include Sir Charles Alexander Harris, Chairman, and Mr. G. F. Keatings. The British Cotton Growing Association have agreed to act in the advisory capacity and as selling agents of the Company.—Reuter.

## TURKISH EXPERTS.

### AN UNCONFIRMED STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Nothing is known in British official circles in confirmation of the Foreign Commissar's statement in the Angora National Assembly that the British objections to the two Turkish experts with the Mosul Commission had been recognised to be without foundation. It is supposed that Turkey has come to the conclusion that there is no foundation for the objections raised.—Reuter.

### COMMISSAR'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Reuter's Constantinople Correspondent wires that according to the Commissar's statement in the National Assembly, the assessors are named Fettah Bey and Nazim Bey. He denied that Turkey had received a protest from the Boundary Commission but only a message from the Turkish representative reporting the Commission's surprise at the selection of the two assessors concerned. The Commissar declared that the population greeted the Commission with the shouts of: "Long live Turkey."—Reuter.

## APPEAL FROM DECISION OF BENGAL HIGH COURT.

### PRIVY COUNCIL RESERVES JUDGMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Privy Council has reserved judgment in an appeal from the decision of the Bengal High Court of 18th August 1924, with reference to the reading of the Indian Tariff Act. Appellant claimed Rs. 23,125 as excess paid to respondent on various cargoes of sugar on which tariff valuation had been reduced under the Government notification of 23rd December, 1922. Appellant maintained that the Indian courts were mistaken in making a distinction between the duty and tariff value. Respondent contended that the lowering of the tariff value was not a decrease in customs, and also that the tariff valuation on which the duty was payable was known to the parties when the contracts were concluded.—Reuter.

## TRAGEDY AT VANCOUVER.

### 11 JAPANESE SAILORS DROWNED.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 9.

A tragedy that occurred in a dark and dirty night to a leave boat returning from the shore which capsized after colliding with a ferry has cast a gloom over the Japanese naval training squadron's visit to certain United States ports which has been extended, by special invitation, to Victoria and Vancouver. 11 Japanese sailors were drowned in the mishap.—Reuter.

## BARMAT AFFAIR.

### GERMAN EX-MINISTER RESIGNS FROM REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

Hoefle, who was the Minister of Posts in the Marx Cabinet, has resigned from the Reichstag as the consequence of allegations that he was implicated in the Barmat affair.—Reuter.

## BATTLESHIP "TOSA" SUNK.

### IN ACCORDANCE WITH WASHINGTON TREATY.

TOKIO, Feb. 9.

In accordance with the Washington Treaty, battleship "Tosa" has been sunk by opening sea-valves.—Reuter.

## SIR G. A. CRITCHETT DEAD.

### SURGEON OCULIST TO KING.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The death is announced of Sir George Anderson Critchett.—Reuter.

[Sir George Anderson Critchett, Surgeon Oculist to the King since 1901 was born in 1845. He was ex-President of the Ophthalmological Society of United Kingdom, and President of the Ophthalmic Section of the International Medical Congress, 1913. He was the author of several publications.]

## ZINOVIEFF AGAIN!

### INCITING "ARMED REVOLT" IN N. AFRICA?

### ANOTHER FORGERY?

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Paris.—M. Zinovieff has written to M. Marcel Cachin, directing the French Communist Party to foster an armed revolt of the masses in North Africa and announcing the payment of a million and a half francs as a subsidy for the purpose. The letter which the "Liberte" reproduces fully is marked "very secret", dated 2nd December, 1924, and signed by M. Zinovieff in his capacity as President of Ikki which is the section of the Third International dealing with the organisation of revolution in the Colonies. —Reuter.

### "STUPID FORGERY."

### ZINOVIEFF'S LETTER TO CACHIN.

PARIS, Feb. 10.

The Communist organ "Le Humanite" describes, M. Zinovieff's letter to M. Cachin as "a stupid forgery" and comparing it to M Zinovieff's letter published in Great Britain on the eve of the election accuses the anti-communists of desiring to overthrow the left 'bloc' by brandishing forgery on the eve of the municipal election.—Reuter.

## GOVERNOR CORYNDON DEAD.

### UNSUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

NAIROBI, Feb 10.

Governor Coryndon, who was indisposed yesterday underwent an operation for pancreatitis last night. His condition is very grave.—Reuter.

NAIROBI, Feb. 10.

LATER.

Sir Robert Coryndon died at eleven this morning. All country is mourning the loss of the most popular and able Governor. —Reuter.

## NAVAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

### TWO ACCUSED CONVICTED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

On the conclusion of what was known as the naval conspiracy case, O'Leary was sentenced to eighteen months and McGough to fifteen months imprisonment under the Official Secrets Act.—Reuter.

## LIQUOR LIMIT PROSECUTION.

### SKIPPER OF "HOMESTEAD" LET OUT ON BAIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10

The skipper of the "Homestead" has been released on bail of 50,000 dollars. He is charged with being a fugitive from justice, the Public Prosecutor asserting that the skipper fled from indictment two years ago for conspiracy to violate the Liquor Law. He added that the "Homestead" was within the limit prescribed by the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty. Although she was flying the British flag the vessel was registered in Nicaragua.—Reuter

## WAHABI ACTIVITY.

### NO DECISIVE ENGAGEMENT.

PORT SUDAN, Feb 10

A message from Reuter's Jeddah correspondent says Wahabi activity is continuing, but hitherto no decisive engagement has taken place. Several minor encounters occurred and Jeddah itself was under shell fire. The civilian casualty list is, however, small.—Reuter

## "DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON AMERICAN WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" in course of a leading article on the withdrawal of the Chinese and American delegates from Geneva expresses the opinion that Mr Porter's memorandum suggests that he has not grasped the plain fact that neither heroin nor cocaine which are drugs used by 95 per cent. of American addicts is exported by India; and he has not realised that the quarrel of his country was with China that she was powerless to limit her opium productions and America was powerless to compel her to do so.—Reuter.

## H. H. AGA KHAN AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 9.

H. H. the Aga Khan has arrived here, and was enthusiastically welcomed by the Indian Colony.—Reuter.

## FLETTNER ROTORSHIP REACHES KEIL.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

The Flettner rotorship from Danzig to Leith arrived at Keil 24 hours' late, owing to stormy weather which occasionally rendered the use of rotors impossible. The ship pitched and rolled badly, the revolving movement of two large towers causing severe shaking.—Reuter.

# MR. PATEL'S BILLS.

## GOVERNMENT'S FRANTIC OPPOSITION

## DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED.

**The Legislative Assembly on Tuesday devoted the whole of its sitting to a discussion of the two Bills of Mr. Patel.**

**After four hours' debate Mr. Patel's Special Laws Repealing Bill was adjourned to another day and the discussion on Mr. Patel's Bill to remove discrimination in respect of criminal trial of Europeans other than British subjects, colonials and Americans was, on the motion of Mr D'Arcy Lindsay, adjourned sine die, by 41 votes against 42.**

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

A large number of non-official bills appeared on the agenda paper when the Assembly reassembled this morning. The first two motions were in the name of Mr. V. J. Patel for consideration and passage of his Bills to repeal the repressive laws and Regulations and to amend the Cr. P. C. to remove certain discrimination in respect of criminal trials in favour of Europeans, Americans and Colonials.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas's Bill to amend the Conage Act is expected to be reached, but in view of the large number of speeches that will be made on it it is not likely to be disposed of to-day and may be adjourned to the only other non-official day for Bills towards the end of March. A number of distinguished visitors was present in the gallery including Lady Wheeler, Sir M. Visveswaraya, President of the Economic Enquiry Committee, Sir Fancis Cochman and Munshi Ishwar Saran, ex-M.L.A.

Further consideration of the Special Laws Repealing Bill of Mr. V. J. Patel was taken up.

Mr. Hudson opposed the motion. He said that Bombay Regulation, for instance, had rarely been used and when one looked into this Regulation it appeared to contain more safe-guards against an ill-judged action than penalties. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that if the Regulation was a dead letter it might as well be repealed. (Hear, hear). No one could say when an emergency was likely to arise. If the Government could count upon this House for an emergency legislation these special laws might be allowed to disappear but that was not the case. (voices: "No, no.")

Mr. Joshi: How do you know it?

Mr. Hudson replied that only last Thursday the House showed clearly that among its many gifts of statesmanship there was not to be reckoned yet the capacity to recognise and appreciate an emergency when it arose (laughter) and until this gap in their political wisdom had been filled up these laws must remain on the Statute book. (applause).

### A RECONCILER'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Rangachariar moved the reference of the Bill to a select committee. He was making this motion with considerable diffidence which arose from the fear that like the proverbial peace-maker he might come to grief in trying to appeal to the irreconcilable and impatient forces on both the sides (laughter). On the one side sat a mandated majority thirsting to purge the Statute Book of these special laws. On the other side sat the Home Member entrenched behind the Council of State (laughter) showing an implacable opposition to the repeal of these measures. Mr. Rangachariar said that he would have supported the motion if it were a recommendation, but they were now acting and must therefore fully examine their legislation and should not give any cause to the elderly statesmen to reject their Bill for some apparent imperfection. Examininig the details of the Bill the speaker confessed that he was staggered to find that Mr. Patel had included the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act for repeal. This was applied to the Frontier districts and was in force in only one district of the Punjab. His experience as a member of the Frontier Committee had shown that the Act was a wholesome mea sure in those places. Then again, while he agreed that the rusty Regulations should not apply to the subjects in India he asked whether his non-official friends suggested that the Regulations should not also be applied against aliens who might come into India to disestablish our Government and create trouble.

Pandit Motilal: Yes, unless power is given by the Legislature. When the time comes we will give that power.

Resuming, Mr. Rangachariar addressing the Government complained that it was the official failure in carrying out the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee that had brought the present trouble on them. He hoped the Government would agree to a select committee where a frank discussion would take place. The spirit of reform demanded that the position of these laws be re-examined.

### AN OLD MAN'S PRAYER.

Capt. Hira Singh wished that God would save India from the kind of patriots who resorted to murder and for whom the Swarajists had expressed sympathy. He hoped that the advice of an old man like himself would be followed by young politicians like Pandit Motilal (laughter), and that they would assist Government in stamping out anarchy. He warned them that the conspiracy against officials to-day would be used against Indians to-morrow and Swarajists the day after. They must show for their own sake that they would not tolerate anarchy under their own rule by not tolerating it under the British Raj.

Lala Dunichand congratulated Mr. Patel on his Bill and said that the experience of the Punjab at the hands of the Seditious Meetings Act was only too fresh. As for the Frontier he assured the Government that the Legislature would co-operate in suppressing outlawry there, but he felt that on the Frontier a large number of harmless persons had been prosecuted.

### THE FRONTIER BOGEY.

Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, said that the last speaker had made him take part in the discussion. Mr. Dunichand had assured them that they would come to the help of the Government when an emergency arose on the Frontier. "That sort of thing will not do for India's Frontier relations. An emergency is a normal condition of things on the Frontier." Mr. Bray pointed out that from the point of view of India's foreign relations it was a misnomer to call the Regulations repressive. He was sure that Mr. Patel did not think out the implications of his little Bill and that if he had the Bill would not have appeared on the paper. It was only a few weeks ago that Regulation III was put into force to enable the Government to carry out its international obligation by interning the pretender Abdul Karim in jail at Benares. Mr. Bray said he had rarely read the record of a more pitiful degenerate than this wastrel. (?) It was suggested that instead of being arrested under the Regulation the pretender should have been tried under the ordinary law. He had read a long statement of the pretender denouncing the Amir and a long tirade against the Government of India for its machinations. The speaker feared that if such a person were to be put on trial India's foreign relations would not be barred in a case like this. Mr. Patel also did not realise at all the nature of the Punjab Murderous Outrages Act. He (Mr. Patel) only read the provisions of the Act, but these academic researches into the statute were different from realities on the Frontier. He said that by a ghastly travesty of the religious ardour murders of men, women and children of other religions were attempted and this law was enforced to prevent this outburst of fanaticism.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar expressed surprise that Mr. Rangachariar should have thought that the Regulation dealt with aliens. This power was already possessed by Act III of 1864 and under the Extradition Act it was the function of the Legislature to enact laws relating to the elementary rights of citizens and no civilized Government could claim powers of the kind enjoyed by the Executive here.

### THE MALABAR BOGEY.

Mr. T. E. Moir said that when he returned from England after his brief absence and landed in Bombay and read Mr. Patel's Bills he thought that the millenium had dawned since he left and that Mr. Patel was attempting to purge the Statute Book of the legislative rubbish, but when he reached Madras he found that opinion was not consolidated in favour of the Bill. (Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar:—"Question.") Mr. Moir dealt particularly with the Madras Regulation and showed that in view of the conditions in Malabar and the Agency tracts powers like the one given by the Regulation must be possessed by the Executive.

Mr. Jinnah:—"Why."?

Mr. Moir showed at length the conditions in Malabar where even under the British Rule thirty outbreaks had taken place. The latest was the recent Malabar Rebellion. A large number was arrested under the Madras Regulation and interned. To bring them to trial under the ordinary law would have been impossible, witnesses would have been intimidated and the guilty would have been acquitted and would have mixed

(Continued on page 10.)

## MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

### TWENTY-SECOND INSTALMENT TO APPEAR TO-MORROW.

## THE WAR DEBTS.

### BRITISH SUGGESTIONS.

### FRANCE TO FIND BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

PARIS, Feb. 9.

It is semi-officially stated that Government will devote its whole attention to the British note with the strong desire to find the basis for a friendly discussion. The consideration of the Note will probably require some time. Before pursuing the discussion on the basis of British suggestions it must first be considered what figures might be taken into account in respect of the two methods of repayment suggested. For example, a sum of 200 million francs and deliveries in kind under the Dawes' Scheme had been promised to the representatives of devastated regions, and this must be borne in mind when the question of estimating the amounts which might eventually be appropriated to the repayment of Britain from the yield under the Dawes' plan arises. Also the negotiations must draw up a fair balance sheet showing the wealth of France, compared with her pre-war wealth, and with the wealth of other nations and the financial efforts of France in relation to the efforts of other countries and her financial capacities. Possibly, after all necessary data are collated the Premier or the Finance Minister or both may proceed to London to directly negotiate with Messrs. Baldwin and Churchill.—Reuter.

### ACCEPTABLE BASIS FORMED.

### FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

PARIS, Feb. 9.

The Press recognise the sincere good-will and conciliatory spirit inspiring the British note, and consider it forms an acceptable basis of discussion, but irrespective of Party, consider various passages as vague and obscure, and requiring elucidation before Government can move further. Long and delicate negotiations are anyhow regarded as inevitable.—Reuter.

### FRANCE'S SECURITY FIRST.

### PARIS PRESS ON BRITISH PROPOSALS

PARIS, Feb. 10.

In their comments on the British Note, the newspapers to-day emphasise that it is necessary to probe into the British debt proposals before France can enter into any commitments and generally insist that the French payments should depend upon Germany's reparations payments.

"Le Matin" believes that the French Government will not deal with debts without relation to the question of France's security. "If France must strive," says the paper, "to assure her defence and increase the military strength of her European Allies, how can she pay annuities to Britain and the United States?"

"L'Oeuvre" insists on an account being taken of the German payments.

"L'ere Nouvelle" dares that the next Anglo-French conference must discuss the question of security.

"Le Figaro" wonders whether Britain is seeking economic or Colonial advantages.

"Le Petit Journal" says the conditions regarding the abandonment of French counter-claims on Britain and obligation to pay fixed annuities even if Germany defaults are unacceptable.

"L'Echo de Paris" says the closest relation must exist between the French and German payments.

### ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 9.

The British Note to the French Government upon inter-Allied debts has had, by no means, an unfavourable reception in France. Since the Note was despatched, in response to an inquiry from M. Clementel, it is to be presumed that the French Government will now have under consideration the drafting of a plan of payment which accords with the principles laid down in the British Note.

Prominence is given in papers to the possibility of an Anglo-French Conference in London in the near future. It is held that it might be advantageous since M. Herriot and Mr Baldwin have never met, and since there are subjects in addition to that of the debt question which might with advantage be discussed.

Briefly stated, the position in regard to inter-Allied indebtedness is that Britain's Allies owe her approximately 1,800 million pounds, including France's debt which amounts to 625 million pounds. Britain owes America 900 million pounds. Britain is repaying America, but her Allies are not repaying Britain. By her offer to relinquish all claim to monies due to her from Europe, over and above the total she has to pay America, Britain is virtually handing over all payments due to her as German reparations to her Allies, and is taking to her own charge the whole of her own war damages plus 800 million pounds of foreign securities, devoted by her to general war effort. It is common knowledge that Britain is thus involved in financial burdens which call for taxation of citizens far greater than that imposed in any other country in the world.—B. O. W.

### ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 9.

It is stated on behalf of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral that their expert advisers have assured them that worshippers and sight-seers can continue to frequent the Cathedral in perfect safety. The numbers attending the services have shown no signs of falling off since the first report regarding the condition of the Cathedral was published. The amount of the preservation fund exceeds £227,000.—B. O. W.

## NABHA ABDICATION

### RESULT OF COL. MINCHIN'S GOOD OFFICES

### PATIALA'S ADORATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala speaking at a farewell banquet given in honour of Lt. Col. A. B. Minchin, the retiring Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States, on the 6th instant traced the history of the relations of his State with the British Government and paid a glowing tribute to Lt. Col. Minchin as a sincere friend and well-wisher of the States and their rulers. He was a typical representative of a few Englishmen in India who led to the consolidation of British supremacy in the country and who unfortunately were now getting rare. Alluding to the Nabha-Patiala dispute His Highness said that Col. Minchin's patience with and tolarance of the extremely objectionable attitude and behaviour of the Maharaja of Nabha were sometimes even bewildering to him (the Maharaja). The ex-Maharaja of Nabha disregarded the wholesome advice offered by Col. Minchen for an amicable settlement, but the latter, in spite of this, befriended the Maharaja of Nabha even in the end and used his good offices to secure for him an alternative in his voluntary separation from the State. An open enquiry, said the speaker, was sure to lead to much more serious humiliation and more disastrous consequences and the Maharaja of Nabha wisely preferred abdication. He added that it was a pity that all that was proved at a special enquiry regarding Maharaja Ripudaman Singh's conduct and behaviour was not allowed to be made known to the public. Otherwise all the unjust criticism which had been levelled at Col. Minchin and the Government of India would have been avoided and the public would have known that even in consequences which befell the Maharaja he had nothing but kindness and consideration from the Agent to the Governor-General and the Government of India.

### COL. MINCHIN'S REPLY.

Replying to the toast Col. Minchin thanked the Maharaja of Patiala for the unfailing co-operation and support which he and his Government had afforded him during his tenure of office. When the speaker assumed charge of the Punjab States Agency he found the relations between the Patiala and Nabha States strained to breaking point. Col. Minchin explained: "My attitude in regard to the Patiala-Nabha disputes and their settlement has been the subject of much criticism and now on the eve of my departure from India I would like to say a few words regarding the policy I adopted throughout the pendency of the case. My sole aim was to be absolutely fair and impartial and to do justice to all these involved in the disputes. From this ideal I never wavered and whenever any of the parties came to me for advice or help of any kind I gave it disinterestedly." Col. Minchin was happy that old dissensions and controversies were now a memory of the past and that the Patiala and Nabha States were once more on a friendly footing.

## NOT A NEW SESSION.

### PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 9.

Parliament reassembles to-morrow. The meeting does not mark the opening of a new session, but merely the continuation of the session which was begun before Christmas. There is no occasion, therefore, for the King to visit Westminster, and there will be no King's speech. It is probable that much of the time of Parliament in the present session, which continues until late in the Summer, will be devoted to the question of finance, housing, unemployment, agriculture and trade development. The consideration of supplementary estimates and supply for the next year and other financial business will engage the attention of the House of Commons to the exclusion of most other subjects until Easter. Estimates for the next year are still under examination. Their consideration in Parliament provides an opportunity for debates which invariably cover a wide field. The budget will not be introduced until after Easter recess.—B. O. W.

## LORD ASQUITH.

### ORIGINAL EARLS' PETITION.

LONDON, Feb 10.

Lord Asquith will not take his seat in the House of Lords at to-day's reopening of Parliament owing to petitions lodged before the Home Secretary by the descendants of the De Vere and Harley families, the original Earls of Oxford, against Lord Asquith's inclusion of Oxford in his title, Reuter.

## BENGAL P. CONFERENCE.

### MR C. R. DAS ELECTED PRESIDENT

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Mr. C. R. Das was unanimously elected President for the ensuing Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Faridpur.

# GUJERAT MAIL DERAILED.

## SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED.

## BOTH LINES BLOCKED.

A serious accident occured on Tuesday morning to the Up Gujerat Mail of B. B. and C. I. Railway at Udiwada which resulted in serious injuries to several passengers. It appears after the mail passed the Udiwada goods yard at about 4-30 a.m. which was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, the passengers some of whom were sleeping while the others sitting, experienced a terrible shaking. Some of the first and second class passengers were violently thrown down from their berths while some who were sitting dashed against one another with a terrific jerk. Considerable confusion and consternation instantly prevailed among the passengers and for a long time they were thrown into panic and fright. Owing to the darkness of the early hours they were not able to see as to what had really happened. While some tried to jump out of the train others began to shout out of fright while women and children indulged in incessant cries. It appeared for some reasons which are not yet ascertained two bogey carriages were derailed and capsized while many passengers were as a result more or less injured. One passenger was very seriously injured while about a dozen received sligat injuries. A wire was sent to Bulsar for medical assistance and the Railway Surgeon with his staff promptly went to the spot and rendered such relief as he could under the circumstances at that moment. At 9 a.m. a relief train was despatched from Bombay and the passengers were transhipped by that train to their destination. The up Gujerat Mail usually arrives at Grant Road at 8-38 a.m. but owing to this accident it did not arrive till late in the evening. Owing to this derailment both the up and down lines were blocked and the railway traffic was suspended for well nigh 18 hours.

# MR. ANDREWS AMONG PASSENGERS.

## ESCAPES UNHURT.

Among the passengers in the derailed compartments was Mr. C. F. Andrews who was journying down from Ahmedabad. He was in the front bogie-carriage, but fortunately he was quite uninjured.

## SINGLE LINE WORKING.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, wires under 10th February:—Single line working was opened at 3-15 p.m. There is no necessity to tranship passengers now.

# MULSHI PRISONERS.

## COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 10.

The six Satyagrahis who were charged before Rao Bahadur Dixit, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, with attempting to murder Mr. Louis Martin, the engine driver of a cooly train and eleven coolies of Messrs. Tata and Company's works by firing at them with revolvers and attacking them with swords at Mulshi on the 9th December last were to-day committed to the sessions for trial.

Mr. M. P. Bapat, leader of the party, made a lengthy statement in Marathy seeking to justify his action in attacking the cooly train.

The other five accused who are Messrs. B. S. Gore, D. V. Babhala, A. V. Modak, P. P. Karkude and D. V. Deo said their sentiments were the same as those of Mr. Bapat. The accused were committed under sections 149, 307 and 148 of the Penal Code.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler left Patna on a tour, on Monday.

Mr. R. Littlehailes, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, who has been appointed Educational Adviser to the Government of India left Madras on Monday night for Bombay *en route* to Delhi. He assumes charge of his new office on the 16th instant.

Mr. R. W. Grieve, Principal, Teachers' College, acts as Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras returned from Bangalore after an inspection of the Hosur Cattle Breeding station.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual Meeting and Banquent of the 'District Grand Lodge' on Monday.

Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. W. S. J. Wilson gave a dinner on Monday night at Maiden Hotel, Delhi, to meet some members of the Legislative Assembly. About 70 guests were present, among whom were members of the Executive Council and members of all the Parties in the Assembly.

Lady Wilson visited the N. N. Wadia Maternity Home at Parel on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the Annual Prize Distribution of the School of Art on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson and attended by Capt. K. E. Previte, dined with the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer on Tuesday.

# BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART

## PROGRESS IN MURAL PAINTING

## PRIZE GIVING AND ART EXHIBITION.

His Excellency the Governor visited the School of Art on Tuesday evening, and distributed the prizes to the successful candidates. His Excellency received an ovation from the students who lined the route from the School gates to the Lawn. A Triumpnal Arch had been erected designed in the Architectural School and executed by the Staff and Students of the Reay Art Workshops. This was a tall structure supporting a large picture representing India welcoming the Dawn, surrounded by the ascending figures of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. The School's garden was gaily beflagged, and a brilliant Shamiana had been erected for His Excellency on the Lawn. A very large attendance of visitors had assembled including besides many well-known residents of Bombay, numerous Indian artists and friends of Indian Art.

Among those present were also seen:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Lady Tata, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Lady Jehangir, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Hon. Gulamhusein Hidayatulla, Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, and Mr. S. S. Rangneker, etc.

His Excellency was received on alighting by the Principal, Captain Gladstone Solomon, the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, J.P., Mr. Saul Solomon, K.C. and Mrs. Solomon, Mr. E. R. Fern, Superintendent of the Pottery Department, Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., Prof. of Architecture, Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar, Head Master, Mr. A X Trindade, Superintendent of the Workshops.

After the speeches, and prize distribution. His Excellency followed by the crowd of guests entered the main building to view the Students' work. The Exhibits which were comprehensive in range, were displayed in the galleries upstairs. One large hall was allotted to the Mural Decorations which are being executed for the Baliwalla Theatre including a long Frieze of Sarnswati and the Indian demi-Gods—a composition of 33 life-sized figures. The drawing and painting section showed life-size heads, paintings of draped and undraped figures from life and works by junior students. The Modelling Class exhibited groups of "Shakuntala," "Krishna" and "Temptation" and several reliefs and life-studies.

The Reay Art Workshops showed a carpet (unfinished) and examples of the art crafts, in wood-carving, stone-cutting, carpentering, jewellery, enamelling, shape-making and brass-work.

The Architectural School had a very considerable number of exhibits which filled one of the class-rooms. Much of the work of the Architectural School includes subjects which are not exhibition work, but the students showed their designs for a School of Architecture, a street facade, compositions in the Orders and other class work.

The Potteries had arranged a large variety of vases and tiles of original design.

The copies from the Ajanta Caves lent by Mr. Kallianji Karamsey were on view.

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal, submitted the report for the last year. The report will be published in a later issue of the "Chronicle."

H. E. the Governor then distributed the prizes to the following successful candidates:—

### LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS.

The Sir George Lloyd Bronze Medal for Mural Painting.—H. P. Chowdhary.

The Sir George Lloyd Bronle Medal for Mural Painting:—U. P. Rao

### MAYO MEDALS.

U. P. Rao, 1st Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Painting Atelier, K. Varma, 2nd Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Sculptnre Atelier; N. D. Narielwalla, 3rd Mayo Medal for being the most successful student in the Architectural School.

### WADDINGTON PRIZES.

H. P. Chowdhary and P. V. Bodas for Figure Composition.

### ELLIS PRIZE.

B. G. Hatulkar. Prize for set of works executed during the year.

### GRIFFITHS PRIZE.

M. Jallaluddin, Prize for Best Home Work done out of class.

### GANPAT KEDARI PRIZE.

Miss S. A. Gandhi, Prize for best set of works executed during the year.

### SCULPTURE ATELIER.

Mohan Parsottam, P. M. Lad, K. C. Roy, D. J. Murtiwalla and M. V. Dubhashe.

### PAINTING ATELIER.

Bhagwan Narsee, G D Tayshete, S. V. Thatte, A. F. DeSouza, Y. D. Kowli and H. N. Wandrekar.

### ARCHITECTURAL CLASSES.

L. J. Fernandes, V. A. Bhatt, A. M. Gajjar, M. H. Thawin and L. G. Ramprakasha.

### INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Miss P. Nadkarni, A. K. Kirtikar, Miss Cherubina Dias, Miss L. S. Kirtikar and K. R. Nayak.

### ELEMENTARY GRADE.

V. T. Vaidya, G. K. Dabir, B. J. Thakkar and Govind Kala.

## GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor amidst applause then said.

"Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Perhaps the most flourishing period of Indian Art within historic times was that of the Moghul Emperors, from which so many beautiful examples both of architecture and of painting have been handed down to us. and when I listened to the catalogue of your requirements which has just been read out, it seemed to me that your Principal imagined himself back in the spacious days of Jehangir or Shah Jehan, and that he thought he had only to convince me of the necessity of his requirements when every deficiency would be supplied by an autocratic order. The times have changed since then, and it is a question worth considering whether Art flourishes in the same manner under a democracy, as we know it has done both in Europe and Asia under more despotic forms of Government. This speculation, however interesting I doubt not it might prove to be would lead us rather far afield, and I fear I must return to the more practical question of dealing with things as they are, and I feel that your Principal has put forward all these proposals rather with a view to indicating the general direction in which he thinks that progress should be made, than with any expectation that immediate effect can be given to them all.

### REAL OBJECT OF SCHOOL.

The real object of a School of Art in any country should be not to impose any style from without but to give the students the fullest opportunity for self-expression, and the technical grounding by which alone they can be enabled to give their message to the world. For this reason, I was particularly interested in the Principal's suggestions for the improvement of the Modelling Class. I recall that one of my first links with Art in Bombay was a visit I paid to Mr. Mhatre's Studio, where I think I was one of the first to see his statue and that of his talented son, Mr. Shamrao Mhatre, destined for the British Empire Exhibition. I congratulated Professor Mhatre on the excellent progress made by the Modelling Class under his supervision and that of Professor Talim. When looking at the work of the students, I have been struck by their grasp of plastic form and of proportion, as well as by their imaginative designs in Relief, and some of their sketch models for groups of figures. I have always held that the old Indian Epics offer an almost unrivalled field for the artist both Painter and Sculptor—and I sincerely trust that this inexhaustible vein of artistic riches will be worked by our Indian Sculptors and Painters considerably more than it has been hitherto, because it represents the real feeling and sentiment of so many Indian artists.

I congratulate Mr. Fern on his administration of the School of Art during the Principal's absence, and on the progress made by the students under his direction, with the able assistance of Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar. As I have mentioned Mr. Dhurandhar's name I am glad to be able to announce that Government have sanctioned the continuance of the post of Personal Assistant to the Principal for so long as the present arrangement lasts under which the post of Professor of Architecture is held by a part-time officer, and they have also decided to appoint Mr. Dhurandhar to hold it.

### POTTERIES SECTION.

I can assure you that the question whether the semi-commercial scheme for the Potteries is altogether suitable for continued inclusion within the cadre of a School of Art, or might give place to something more germane to art will be very carefully considered by me and by my Government. I should be sorry to see the Potteries severed from the School of Art; and I see genuine possibilities for an improvement in public taste in the production of artistic tiles and painted vases with which Mr. Fern is now experimenting. I also think that it is very instructive to the students of a School of Art to be able to familiarise themselves with the production of the beautiful shapes of Pottery.

I was very glad to hear the highly encouraging account of the Architectural School, and its progress under the skilful direction of Mr. Claude Batley, and the accomplished staff of Visiting Lecturers. The development of the Architectural School affords problems that are quite distinctive from those of the other branches of the School of Art. It is vital to the interests of Indian Art to reconcile the highest aspirations for the reviving of National Architecture with the practical problem of securing for the students the qualifications necessary for their future livelihood. That is not a very easy problem, but I do not think it at all incapable of gradual elucidation and final solution. I congratulate the Architectural students on the appreciation which their efforts have met with from the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the improved prospects resulting from that success. I am glad to hear that Architects and Art students are jointly interested in the School sports at 4 pastimes, and I hope I see in this bond of unity something more than the camaraderie of different Departments of one Institution. I hope I see in it a continuance of ideas of fusion for the fine arts which, of old, made Painter, Sculptor, and Architect mutually helpful to one another, and was so strong a factor in the Revival of Art in Europe.

### BALIWALLA THEATRE FRIEZE.

The frieze painted by the students for the Baliwalla Theatre is sure to attract the attention of a large number of people who are watching with deep interest the admirable progress which is being made in Mural Painting. I think myself that this frieze marks a real advance upon previous work done by the students, as I seemed to see in it signs of greater confidence in themselves, and qualities which are still more valuable, because they are more Indian. All indications point to the fact that these young men are successfully assimilating the training they are receiving in the School of Art, and that they have a distinctively Indian message to deliver, now that they are mastering the difficulties of their technique. Mural Painting appears to me to be a most important factor in the development of Indian Art. It opens a wonderful prospect of opportunity, and gives wider scope to the Indian Artist for the display of his unique talents for decorative Art than the easel picture can offer. Nothing to my mind is more illuminating than the dexterity and zeal shown by the students of this Institution in their handling of large compositions of life-size figures, and I look forward with every hope to a time not far distant when many buildings in our City will be rejuvenated through their gifted efforts. I heartily congratulate the students concerned on the Baliwalla Theatre frieze, and the students in the Life Classes upon the results of their work of the past year; for without the knowledge derived from the study of form it would be impossible for the artist, however gifted, to carry out his conceptions on a large scale.

### GENEROUS GIFTS.

The gift of Mr. Kalianji Karamsey is most opportune, and I should like to see many others who are able to do so following his example and lending a helping hand to this Institution in its endeavours to build up a truly Indian School of Art. The generous gift of Mr. Swaisn of which we have also heard will, I trust, prove another effective impetus towards this desirable end for the School of Art. The beautiful series of student's work presented by this generous artist from overseas is bound to be an inspiration to the students here, who will gain therefrom an idea of the difficulties that may be surmounted and the high standard attained by toil enthusiastically undertaken, and conscientiously maintained. Examples such as these should not, I think, be regarded as something to copy, but as something from which the methods and the laborious work which are the foundation of all true Art can be learnt.

It is very heartening to realise that Indian Art, thanks very largely to the Wembley Exhibition, has come into greater prominence during the past few months than it has for many—very many—years. My predecessor made a notable speech under the auspices of the Indian Society at and during the Exhibition. He advocated the proposal of a Government of India Prize of Delhi and the admission of the winners of that Prize to a Central Institution for Art in India—a veritable "Villa Medici." I fully support his proposal, but I would add to it—I presume there are few better known names in the world of Art than that of Professor Rothenstein. May I quote his advice, namely, that the encouragement of native genius is the first duty which civilization owes to its sons. A "Prix de Delhi" with a Central "Villa Medici" for India would be a firm step forward, and a realisation that Indian Artists have certainly a right—as I most firmly believe they have—to play fully their part in the decoration of New Delhi would be a further step—but the longest step forward towards helping Art in India will have been taken when the public in India awakes again to a proper appreciation of Indian Art—past and present. I use the word "again" advisedly because in the days when the Moghul Emperors set the example of patronising the arts, that example was followed by their peoples. To-day, I fear that comparatively few visit Exhibitions of local art, fewer still take the opportunity of encouraging Indian Artists by purchasing their works or giving them orders—and when I go round the School of Art, as I do very often—and when I visit local studios, I ask myself why it is that those who live in India have not, again in Professor Rothenstein's words, given to the culture of India that understanding and support which is its due.

### "PARENT ART SCHOOL IN INDIA."

Ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you far too long, but my excuse must be that this is the first speech I have made in what I may justly term the Parent Art School in India. I have often visited the School and I may say that there are few things which give me greater pleasure. Apart from the drawing, painting, modelling and architectural work, it always is of great interest to me to see the work being done in the Reay Art Workshop, where so much useful technical instruction is given which enables so many hundreds to learn a trade which provides them with a good living wage.

I deeply appreciate the very kind remarks you, Mr. Principal, have made about my interest in this School in particular and Indian Art generally. It is very easy to earn gratitude such as I receive from you to-day for taking an interest in something which really interests me. I am bound to say, however, that if gratitude is due to any one, the heartfelt thanks of the artistic community of this Presidency should go out to you, Mr. Principal, for the successful efforts you made both before and at the Wembley Exhibition and also, at a later date, in Paris to interest Europe in Indian and particularly Bombay Art and artists. You have alluded to the many problems in Art Education—I know them well and you will, I know, agree with me that there are great difficulties to be met in solving many of these problems. I hope I may always deserve the feeling among your artists which you state exists at present, namely that I am deeply interested in their welfare, and I hope you also, Mr. Principal, will believe that my Government and I will always look to you, to your staff and to this School of Art as our Expert Advisers on matters of Art Education. We shall, however, be in a far better position to accept your expert advice when the future of your students is more fully assured for, I fear, that the necessity of doing all that Government can to provide for the future of the students, and the high ideal to which Art experts rightly aim to reach often clash.

This School of Arts or rather I should say this School of Arts and Crafts must play its part of Alma Mater in the Presidency to all aspirants who wish to tread the difficult path of Art. To say that I wish it well is to say too little. I trust that with its aid, with the aid of Government and with the aid of India itself, there may be a real renaissance of Art in this country so full of artistic traditions.

A hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor proposed by Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and seconded by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar terminated the proceedings.

# ALLIANCE BANK CASE

## MISFEASANCE SUMMONSES DISMISSED

## DIVIDEND OUT OF CAPITAL NOT PROVED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Page resumed the hearing of the case which arose out of the issue of summonses connection with the Alliance Bank of Simla in liquidation. Mr. Pugh on behalf of the Liquidators stated in detail the circumstances which gave rise to these misfeasance summonses against the Directors and certain officers of the Bank.

Mr. Charles Earnest Walker examined by Mr. Pugh said that he was a partner of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, Chartered Accountants, and one of the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank. He had investigated the affairs of the Bank since the Boultons joined the Bank in 1914 and made a report setting out what was found in the books. There was a value of twenty lakhs put down as purchase price of London business in the balance sheet. It appears at that time that Boulton Brothers were *de facto* insolvents. This appeared from the figures placed before them and the figures obtained from the books and mentioned in the Directors' minutes from time to time. At the time when the London business was purchased the Boultons were indebted to the Bank in a very large sum of money running into millions.

Mr. Pugh said: "The Boltons had taken half a million of the bank's money which they could not pay. They had got a banking business in which the liability was £300,000. Do you say as an Accountant or as a sensible man that anybody could value that business at twenty lakhs?"

Witness:—Not in view of the small amount of deposits. Had it been an old established bank and the deposit had been about six millions and there was no likelihood of the money being withdrawn and the bank had the use of it, I should say yes. I think fixed deposits for twelve months were for £200,000, but the rest were current accounts and could have been drawn the next day so that I do not suppose they could have made much use of that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gregory, the witness said he did not doubt Mr. MacFayden's statement that Sir Bernard Hunter went into the matter of the valuation of the London business and that on Mr. Yatt's certificate the Imperial Bank of India advanced two crores.

Replying to Mr. Langford James, the witness said he did not charge the Directors and others with foolishly buying a bad capital asset. He said this asset was not worth twenty lakhs. Boultons' exchange business was not very good. It did not make a profit. If it paid three or four thousand pounds a year it would be worth having.

This concluded the evidence.

### SUMMONSES DISMISSED.

His Lordship in dismissing the summonses said the Alliance Bank went into liquidation in 1923 and in August 1924 these three summonses were ordered to be served by the High Court. Pursuant to that order the liquidators appeared by counsel before His Lordship and adduced evidence in relation to matters connected with the summonses. Interesting and difficult questions might have arisen for discussion and determination relating to the power which the Directors of the Company in India possessed to declare a dividend. But His Lordship said he was relieved from embarking upon a consideration of such questions because with reference to the first two summonses in the course of the hearing it was admitted by experienced counsel on behalf of the Liquidators that having regard to information which they had obtained after a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Bank they were unable to substantiate the charge which they had made that the dividends in question in those summonses had been paid out of capital.

As regards third summons, the question as to whether the dividends in question of that summons had been paid out of capital depended really upon two items in the balance-sheet of 30th June, 1922, namely: (1) four per cent. Government Paper at par—sixty lakhs and (2) the purchase price of the London banking business—twenty lakhs. In respect of sixty lakhs of Government Paper it was asserted on behalf of the liquidators without contradiction or rather without the statement being challenged that the capital value of such Government Paper which was set out in the balance-sheet at par on or about the 30th June 1922 was not worth that amount but that the market value was only seventy-four per cent of the face value and that there ought to have been a reduction in that amount of fifteen lakhs and sixty thousand rupees. His Lordship said he was relieved from considering the question as to how far the Directors were entitled to declare dividends out of revenue because the liquidator himself had admitted it and it was obvious beyond controversy. This item of sixty thousand which was part of the of the fixed capital of the Bank and therefore in the circumstances obtaining in this case it was not incumbent upon the Directors to provide for depreciation in giving out dividends out of that.

His Lordship was relieved from considering the same questions with reference also to the item of twenty lakhs set out in the balance sheet as being the purchase price of the London banking business because whether the same was regarded as capital or not His Lordship was not prepared to hold that the estimate arrived at by the Directors as to the value of the business was not that which they placed upon it. Under these circumstances His Lordship resisted the temptation to consider the question as to whether this item represented the capital of the Company or not.

In conclusion, His Lordship held that upon the evidence before him he was altogether unable to challenge the estimate which the Directors had made. Under these circumstances payments of the dividends which were the subject matter of the three summonses in like manner must be held not to be payments of dividends out of the capital of the company. In His Lordship's opinion there was no foundation in this case for these summonses and they would all be dismissed. His Lordship further ordered that respondents should have costs on the scale. No two and these should be paid at once out of the assets of costs on the scale No. 2 and these costs out of the assets of the Bank.

# SUCCESSFUL MISSION

## MAHATMA LEAVES PINDI

## SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali who went to Rawalpindi with a view to help Hindus and Musalmans of Kohat to arrive at a settlement have left that place and have proceeded to Ahmedabad. Nothing definite is known about their conversations there but it is stated that some sort of settlement has been arrived at satisfactory to all parties concerned.

# SOCIAL WORK IN INDIA.

## LORD LYTTON ON PEOPLE'S APATHY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The annual general meeting of the Calcutta League of Women Workers was held to-day at Government House with Lady Lytton, President, in the chair. The report of the League showed progress in various directions and Lady Lytton announced that Rs. 26,000 were collected towards the Calcutta Nurses Club. It was also stated that scheme for altering the constitution and the name of the League and amalgamating it with the International Council of Women was under discussion.

Lord Lytton, in course of his address congratulated the League on the admirable work and said the Government of Bengal attached great value to the work of the League and assured them that if on any occasion his personal interest, sympathy and co-operation were needed they could count upon his help at all times. Lord Lytton spoke of his experience of social service work in England and contrasted it with the work in India. He said that having spent the greater portion of his public life in England out of office he had always been seeking to obtain from Government at Home either legislation which would benefit the movements in which he was interested or official encouragement of some kind or other—it might have been an official recognition or a grant-in-aid—and his experience was that Government was indifferent towards these movements. When he came out to India he expected to be troubled by people connected with similar movements in this country, but during nearly the three years he had been in office he was disappointed to find an almost complete absense of organisations of that kind. He had not to complain like the Secretary of State in England that he had been worried to death by innumerable social service organisations in Bengal, but, his only complaint was that he had not received representations from any single one and therefore, instead of having the opportunity which he had hoped of giving official patronage or encouragement to such societies he had found instead that he was expected to do everything in other words: the kind of work with which he was familiar in England was in this country expected to be done by Government and he had received more than his share of criticism for a great deal of work that remained undone. His Excellency added that political organisations in any country were being organised mainly on party lines; it was necessary that there should be some independent social organisations to bring pressure upon Government to turn their attention to Social questions. These were things, which from his experience as the Governor of Bengal he found that Government was handicapped in through lack of social organisations in Bengal. Certainly, he said, there was no lack of charity in this country, but speaking humbly and tentatively of national characteristics he found that organisation in anything was foreign to Indian mind. In all essential respects the Indian was Individualistic and he also found that there was lack of training for young men in social work. In this connection he was gratified to find that useful social service was rendered by students in the Residential University of Dacca and also in Sir Rabindranath Tagore's University at Santiniketan. The spirit of social service was encouraged there and training in social work of that kind was being given.

# GANDHIJI'S AMERICAN ADMIRERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—American visitors to India make it a point to see Gandhiji, wherever he may be. As we all know one of his best admirers and interpreters is an American Bishop, Rev. Holmes. One of his best adorers is an American publicist, Miss Blanche Watson. Perhaps his latest visitor is Mr. Charles Crane, a life-long friend of the late President Wilson, who had been ex-American Minister to China, who has been twenty-three times to Russia and several times all over the Globe, and who has come out to India, after forty-five years, particularly to see Gandhiji first and then his devoted friend Rev. Andrews. When the new World is so keen to see and meet and learn from the great Gandhiji, old England stands aloof from him—her best friend, and thus prolongs the day of right understanding and adjustment between Britain and India—Yours, etc,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## TO-DAY'S RACES

### SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. 2-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| MOTU PROPRIO ..... | 1 |
| CHARLES WILLIAM ..... | 2 |
| TOSS UP ..... | 3 |

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 3-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| EUDORETTE ..... | 1 |
| NABOB ..... | 2 |
| LUCKY LAD ..... | 3 |

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 9 furlongs. 3-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| STORMONT ..... | 1 |
| CYLVERN ..... | 2 |
| JOVIAL ..... | 3 |

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 9 furlongs. 4-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| MOONSHINER ..... | 1 |
| MADELINA ..... | 2 |
| BELLE VOYAGEUSE II ..... | 3 |

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance about 1½ miles. 4-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| MANDIL ..... | 1 |
| MIKADO ..... | 2 |
| NAFA ..... | 3 |

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile. 5-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| ORANGE WILLIAM ..... | 1 |
| SWITHIN ..... | 2 |
| JOE'S LUCK ..... | 3 |

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 5-45 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLAMING ORB ..... | 1 |
| FILLE D'OR ..... | 2 |
| KASER GIRL ..... | 3 |

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 6-15 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| PEACH BITTER ..... | 1 |
| COMMANDER ..... | 2 |
| SUN SPRAY ..... | 3 |

## PRESIDENCY TENNIS.

### BRIGHT PLAY AT HINDU GYM.

Several contests in the Hard Court Tennis tournaments on the Hindu Gymkhana created a great deal of interest on Tuesday on six matches were decided. The Bhagwat-Gonsalves tussle in the third round of the singles proved an exciting and close struggle. The Bandra player eventually out-played the ex-champion in two straight sets. Bhagwat has not half the stamina of the old days when he was looked upon as a formidable problem in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournaments and on Tuesday after four games all he could not keep the pace any longer; and the second set was easily annexed the second set. Powar and Rangaswami tried conclusions in the third round and provided three interesting sets. Powar annexed the opening set. Thereafter Rangaswami looked lively and won six consecutive games in a rush and Powar was able to notch three games only in the third set.

The Prince of Himbi and Liladhar were beaten by Petit and Mehta. The latter pair did not have an easy time and every point was contested.

The closing stages of the tournament will provide some brilliant tennis and the concluding matches will be well-worth watching.

The following are the results of matches played on Tuesday:—

Khardekar beat Pandya 6—2, 6—2.
Rangaswami beat Powar 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.
Gonsalvis beat N. B. Bhagvat 6—4, 6—1.
Petit and Mehta beat Prince Ghanasyamsinghji and Girdhardas Liladhar 6—3, 8—6.
Rangaswami and Gore beat Bhagvanji Murarji and Velkar 6—2, 6—4.
Mrs. Clayton beat Mrs. Hunt 6—4, 6—4.

### FIXTURES FOR TO-DAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

Court No. 1, Lady Tata vs. Mrs. Portlock at 4 p.m. followed by Raja Iyer vs. Rangaswami, followed by Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs. Cooper and Gonsalvis.

Court No. 2. Rangaswami and Gore vs Khardekar and Samarth at 4 p.m. followed by Mrs. Clayton vs. Miss Mahoney, followed by Kolhoff vs. Khardekar.

## SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

### G. I. P. BEAT Y. M. C. A. 3—0.

On the Cooperage the G.I.P. met and defeated the Y.M.C.A. by three goals in a somewhat one sided game. Throughout it was a case of a good attack against a stubborn defence, the hockey being of a class which can be expected on such an ideal ground as the Cooperage. Phipps for the Railwaymen gave a splendid exhibition of good hockey, a special feature of his play being the neat passing tactics which he adopts. In the centre-half position he would be infinitely more useful to his side. O'Brien and Challaghan are certainly the safest pair of backs in Bombay.

On the run of the play Spilling proved to be the best forward on the field and it was only owing to the fact that he did not have the support of the regular Y.M. forwards, that he failed to score.

The G.I.P. started with rush and scored their first goal through Cowton in the first five minutes. They continued to attack but White was marking D'Monte well, thus preventing any dangerous passes from the right. The G.I.P. increased their lead off a long corner ten minutes before half time, Finnigan being responsible.

After the rest the Railwaymen set a fast pace but met a stubborn resistance. Half way through the moiety Cowton added a somewhat lucky goal. Spilling at this stage made several attempts to transfer play, but, was always tackled by both the opposing backs.

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## "TIMES" BEAT COLABA UNITED 2—1.

The "Times of India" won by a goal against the Colaba United on Tuesday on the Oval. The game was evenly contested and both sides did hard work. The superior defence of the newspaper team saved them from a defeat as the Colaba attack could make no impression upon Edwards and Wouters especially in the latter period. The Colaba centre forward ran through and scored their only goal in the first half. Play was in favour of the "Times" in the second period and Familias equalised. Just before the final whistle Bhattacharjee scored the winning goal.

## AGAKHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 8.

The last game in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this evening between the 16th Brigade R. F. A., Kirkee and the Royal Engineers, Poona, was of a very even character throughout. The forwards of the R.F.A. lacked cohesion with the result that when openings presented themselves they were missed for the want of proper backing up. The Engineers on the other hand played a better game in front of goal, and if it was not for the Gunners' goalie, who was frequently called on to save his charge and invariably rose to the occasion, they would have scored oftener than they did. After crossing over with a blank sheet both sides endeavoured to score in the second half but without success. When it wanted only a minute for the whistle to blow the Engineers by a combined movement got the ball into the Gunners' shooting circle and Daldy getting possession shot the only goal of the match.

Score:—

| | |
|---|---|
| R. E. Poona ..... | 1 goal |
| 16th Bde. R. F. A. ..... | Nil |

## M. C. C. VS. VICTORIA.

### HOME TEAM'S MISERABLE SHOW.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Melbourne.—The four-day match between the M. C. C. and Victoria which commenced here on Friday last came to an end this morning in an innings victory for the touring team. The M. C. C. made 554 in their first innings. Victoria were all out for 179 in their first innings and followed on. They now fared much worse and were dismissed for 50. The M. C. C. thus won the match by an innings and 271 runs.—Reuter.

## CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9.

The third day's play in the fourth unofficial test match was begun, to-day, in an oppressive weather on a fast wicket and before a small attendance. Rain interrupted the play. Joel's eleven made 164 runs in their second innings. Nupen taking five wickets for 51 runs. South Africa scored 16 for the loss of no wicket. Play will be continued to-morrow.—Reuter.

## FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

### RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The following are the results of matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Exeter nil, Air Force three.
Cross Keys three, Pontypool nil.—Reuter.

A. C. REPLAY.

In Association Cup replay Blackburn beat Portsmouth by one goal to nil at Highbury.

LEAGUE RESULT.

In Second Division of the League Football, Fulham beat Hull by four goals to nil.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM IN ENGLAND.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 9.

It is understood that a lawn tennis team of leading American players is coming to England this year and will play in the world championship tournaments at Wimbledon.—B. O. W.

## EDUCATION CESS IN BANGALORE.

The Bangalore District is one of the districts which have agreed to the levy of an education cess and the normal annual income from the cess is estimated at about Rs. 90,000. The proposals which have already been sanctioned in respect of certain items of educational improvements in the district absorb a sum of Rs. 79,834, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,166 to be expended on further improvements. In January 1925, the Inspector-General of Education submitted certain proposals to provide additional educational facilities in the district, involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 10,152 and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,350. These proposals have been sanctioned by the Mysore Government and the Inspector-General requested to take early steps for the introduction of the scheme now sanctioned.

## MR. PATEL'S BILLS.

(Continued from page 7.)

again with those on whom they had inflicted wounds leading to further trouble. On the other hand, these men were intended to be released when the conditions permitted but not to be allowed to return to their district to disturb the conditions which were developing. To repeal the Regulation would mean all these men going back to their places and causing fresh trouble. Similarly it would be impossible to deal with the Agency tracts under the ordinary law. It was by the admirable work of the Police that order had been restored in these tracts. Could the House, he asked, guarantee that the conditions would not recur necessitating the use of the Regulation even if the reins of power went into the hands of Indians? Mamabars(?) and communal difficulties would not cease and it would not be before long that the Hon. the mover of the Bill and those with him would come back and ask the Assembly for the restoration of those powers which they took away from their predecessors. (Applause.)

REGULATIONS MEAN PERSONAL LAW.

Mr. Jinnah said that Mr. Moir's speech contained anger and very little material and Mr. Hudson's speech was not fit for delivery after breakfast. (Laughter.) Mr. Bray's speech he had heard with great respect. He recognised Mr. Bray's point of view and admitted that it had embarrassed him to some extent on the question of Frontier. He denied the charge brought against the House of incapacity to appreciate the maintenance of law and order. He recalled how the old Imperial Legislatures whole-heartedly co-operated with the Government in enacting the Press Act. He personally was against it first, but when Lord Sinha showed him his papers he was convinced of its necessity. The position to-day was that non-officials were ready to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government in putting an end to anarchical danger. The real issue was one of methods. They did not approve of the official methods. Regulations meant personal rule. This personal rule had existed for 150 years and must now be replaced by the rule of the law and the Regulations could not be tolerated. At present innocent persons were being interned and even the examination of Justices Chandavarkar and Beachcroft conducted on the police report and without cross-examination which the Commerce Member had referred to the other day, showed that five per cent of those dealth with were innocent. "The fact is you want to stick to your convenient arbitrary powers. We want to do away with them. Mr. Moir had spoken with a gusto in supporting these powers."

At this stage, Mr. Moir protested against his remarks being described as delivered with a gusto. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah said he did not know a more appropriate word to describe them.

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said when he opposed the introduction of the Bill it followed that he could not accept any other motion relating to the Bill. He admitted he spoke with warmth the other day. He would avoid it to-day. He had sufficiently spoken on a previous occasion on the Bengal situation. He had then pointed out the danger from outside in sapping the foundation of Government. As for the Repressive Laws Committee whose recommendation for the repeal of the Regulations some members had referred to, the Home Member drew attention to the footnote written by the Committee before he ink of the report was dry. This footnote expressed the opinion that, in view of the Malabar Rebellion, the action taken was justified. Since the Committee reported an emergency had arisen. To those who argued that the Legislature should be depended upon for arming the Executive with emergency powers, the Home Member recalled the failure of the Bengal Legislature even to allow the introduction of the Ordinance Bill. Mr. Rangachariar's motion for a Select Committee showed at least that Mr. Rangachariar realised that there was much to be said on the subject and had recognised that before taking away the weapons of the Executive they must act advisedly. If he were to agree to the motion for a Select Committee, he would be accepting the principle of the repeal of all these measures.

Mr. Jinnah:—"Not all".

The Home Member said he objected to the repeal of any of the measures.

Mr. Rangachariar asked for a ruling.

The President said if the Bill was referred to a Select Committee the House would endorse the principle of the measure which was to repeal certain enactments. He understood that the Home Member did not want the repeal of any of the measures.

Resuming the Home Member said the fact was that once Government had appealed to the Legislature without success. He felt that it would be difficult to convince that or any Legislature about the necessity for special measures unless conditions went very far. He was glad to hear Mr. Jinnah was converted by Lord Sinha and he still had hopes to bring Mr. Jinnah round. He would be happy to show him (Mr. Jinnah) evidence regarding the external danger.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether the Home Member was opposed to the repeal of every one of the Acts included in the Bill.

The Home Member replied, "I am, as at present advised".

The Home Member added that, if he had been put that question under normal conditions, the reply of Government might have been different. To-day, conditions in India particularly in Bengal were such that he must oppose the motion for a Select Committee. He appealed to the House to co-operate in preserving law and order. "It is not merely a political necessity. It is a social necessity and on it depends your life and my life and the whole of the social fabric".

Mr. Rangachariar withdrew his motion for a Select Committee in view of the Government attitude.

The House then rose for lunch.

DO NOT FAIL
VOTERS OF MANDVI!
Do not fail to give your vote to Seth POONAWALLA in the Municipal bye-election to take place on the 16th
SETH POONAWALLA
is a candidate of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party.
(Advt.)

## CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

### DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list in the Assembly on the motion of Mr. Darcy Lindsay for adjournment *sine die* of the discussion on Mr. Patel's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code:—

AYES, FORTY-FOUR.

Sir Gordon Fraser, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. Moir, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Mr. Wood, Mr. R. Cooke, Colonel Crawford, Mr. K. V. R. Reddi, Mr. Sastri, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. K. Ahmad, Mr. Duval, Maulvi Abul Kasem, Mr. Abdul Mumin, Mr. Fleming, Mr. McCallum, Dr. Data, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Pray, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Clow, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Sim, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Saiyid Mohamad Ismail, Mr. Chalmers, Capt. Hira Singh and Mr. Cosgrave.

NOES, FORTY-TWO.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Patel, Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Neogy, Mr Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy Ayyangar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Dr. S. A. K. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sardar V. N. Mutalik, Mr. Goswami, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, Maulvi Kazim Ali, Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Jajodia, Mr. Shambhu Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Duni Chand, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Hardilas Sarda, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Sardar Gulab Singh, Mr. Joshi, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee, Kumar Ganganand Singh, Pandit Harkaran Nath-Misra and Raja Chazanfar Ali Khan.

NEUTRAL.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr Rangachariar.

## COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL.

### COULD NOT BE REACHED.

DELHI, Feb. 10.

One of the Bills that could not be reached to-day in the Legislative Assembly on account of prolonged debate on Mr. Patel's Bills was Mr. Neogy's Bill to reserve the costal traffic of India to Indian vessels. It will be remembered that Mr. Neogy could not introduce this Bill during the last Simla session owing to the fact that the Government of India had felt an uncertainty as to whether it was *intravires* of the Indian Legislature to legislate on the proposed lines in view of certain provisions of British Merchant shipping Act. It is understood, however that opinion of the law officers of the crown has been since received by the Government of India to the effect that the Bill as proposed to be introduced by Mr. Neogy is within the competence of the Indian Legislature.

## "ELPHINSTONE" CREW.

### ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Captain, Officers and crew of R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" which was wrecked off the Nicobar Islands arrived here from Rangoon this afternoon. They will all leave for Bombay to-night where an inquiry into shipwreck will be held. The crew number about 108.

## INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

### INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

According to the returns received in the commercial intelligence department the grand total of the gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) during the month of January 1925 amounted to Rs. 484 lakhs against 395 lakhs of rupees in the preceeding month and 402 lakhs of rupees a year ago. The total revenue realised in the ten months, April to January 1924-25, was 4,054 lakhs of rupees as compared with 3,373 lakhs of rupees in the corresponding period of the previous year. Import duties contributed 3,230 lakhs of rupees, export duties 462 lakhs of rupees, excise duties on cotton manufactures 182 lakhs of rupees, on Kerosene 82 lakhs of rupees and on motor spirit 67 lakhs of rupees and land customs and miscellaneous 31 lakhs of rupees. Increases were noticeable in import duties on sugar, cotton, yarn and piecegoods, iron and steel and other metals, yarn and textile fabrics other than cotton and silk, liquors, silk piecegoods, cutlery and hardware and motor cars and cycles and in export duties on raw and manufactured jute, rice and tea and in excise on cotton manufacturers, motor spirit and kerosene. On the other hand import duties on matches, machinery, railway plant and tobacco showed important decreases. The protective special duties collected under the Steel Industry (protection Act of 1924 from the 13th June 1924 to the 31st January 1925 amounted to 181 1/2 lakhs of rupees which are included with the figures of import duty.

## BOMBAY INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

The following are extracts from the statement of the business transacted by the Society and its Committee in the year 1924, and submitted before the annual general meeting of the Society held on the 5th instant:—

During the year, the question of revising the scale of fees and charges engaged the anxious attention of the Committee. The allowance of 33 1/3 per cent. in the year 1920 was made at the Society's request pending a revision of the scale of fees and the Committee considered that it was bound to fulfil its undertaking to submit a revised scale of fees which should take the place of the temporary measure of an all-over 33 1/3 per cent. increase over profit costs. Several meetings of the Committee were held at which the whole scale of fees obtaining at present was very carefully considered and a new Table of fees was prepared, which it was considered, would meet the circumstances. As the matter was of great professional importance, the Committee resolved to place its proposals before the Members.

Extraordinary General Meetings of the Society were accordingly held on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 28th January, 1924, when the draft representation proposed to be submitted to the Judges on the subject of scale of fees in contentious non-contentious and probate matters was discussed and the proposed scale of fees prepared by the Committee (copies whereof had previously been furnished to Members) was discussed, item by item. The draft representation and the revised Table of fees were submitted to another Extraordinary Meeting held on the 30th January 1924 when several amendments were made. These amendments were discussed at extraordinary General Meetings of the Society held on the 31st January 1924 and 1st and 4th February, 1924. At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th February 1924, it was resolved that the scale as revised and amended be submitted to the scrutiny of a special Sub-Committee. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were discussed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 14th February 1924, and at a final Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 21st February 1924 the Table of fees as amended by the special Committee and at the said meeting was approved and adopted and the Committee was authorised to forward the same to the Judges with an application to substitute the three tables for the present tables. This was accordingly done. The Committee received a reply to the Petition to the effect that in her Lordships' opinion no case for revision was made out. A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Payne, Mr. F. A. Vakil and Mr. Kirke Smith has been appointed to draft the reply to be sent to the said communication.

The Committee submitted a petition to the Judges in reference to the practice of charging poundage by the Sheriff on the amount claimed against the defendant sought to be arrested, irrespective of whether any amount is recovered from the defendant or not and submitting that in case of a warrant of arrest, it would be fair to the creditor if the Sheriff charged Rs. 20 in the first instance as when executing a decree by attachment, reserving his right to receive poundage upon any amount which might be ultimately realised from the defendant, instead of charging poundage on the full amount of the claim from the very outset before any realisation whatsoever. The Committee further drew attention to the fact that in executing a Writ of possession, the Sheriff was not entitled to recover from the judgment-debtor the costs of such Writ and consequently the judgment creditor was either obliged to bear the same or to have a fresh execution issued for the recovery of these costs. The Committee submitted that the Rules should be altered so as to permit these costs to be recovered by the Sheriff at the time of executing he writ. No reply has yet been received to the petition.

The Committee received a letter dated 4th February 1924, from Mr. S. M. Kanga in reference to undertakings given by Solicitors The Committee expressed the opinion that if a firm of attorneys gives personal undertaking to other attorneys and fails to carry out its undertaking, such act would be unprofessional. If any concrete case of that character occurred, and were referred to the Committee, the Committee would be prepared to deal with it in a suitable manner.

The Committee received a letter from Mr. S. M. Kanga drawing attention to the practice which has recently been introduced in the office of the Testamentary Registrar, High Court, of allowing wills admitted to Probate to be inspected and their contents published in the press and inviting the society to take up the matter. The Committee submitted a petition to the Judges pointing out that in India, wills were not looked upon as public documents and that testators were keenly averse to their testamentary dispositions being revealed or being made the subject of a promiscuous publication to the press. No reply has yet been received to this representation.

The Committee sent a petition to Government dealing with the proposed amendment of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act. The Committee fully explained how the proposed amendments were not calculated either to render justice cheaper or more expeditious or efficacious, or to benefit the general public. The opinion of the Committee was invited by Government on the recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee. The Committee approved the report but pointed out to Government that the privilege of filing an appearance granted to Attorneys on the Original Side should be retained. The Committee also received a letter from the Registrar, High Court, inviting suggestions as to the alterations to be introduced in the existing Rules in view of the recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee. The Committee according made to suggestions for amending the Rules of the High Court on the Original Side so as to give effect to the said recommendations.

# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### TRAM DRIVER'S NEGLIGENCE.

### MOTOR OWNER AWARDED RS. 2,000.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

Khodabad Gustasb Karmani ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd. ..... Defendants.

This was a suit arising out of a collision between a motor car belonging to the first plaintiff and a tram car on May 6th 1921.

The plaintiff charged that the collision was the result of negligence in the part of the defendant Co's servants. The defendants on the other hand alleged that it was a pure accident due to dewiring as a result of which the car rolled back without any default or negligence on the part of the defendants.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment at the outset dealt with the evidence as regards the apparatus and machinery by which the tram cars were driven and controlled and the manner in which the same were worked. His Lordship then dealt with the versions of the plaintiff and the defendants as set out in the pleadings and the correspondence and the evidence of witnesses in the case. Dealing with the suggestion of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff in that he was alleged to have attempted to pass between the tram car and the hack victoria his Lordship remarked that he failed to see in what sense the plaintiff was negligent. He could see no negligence at all in the conduct attributed to the plaintiff. To hold that in a crowded traffic the driver of a motor car is negligent if he passes within a yard of a tram car is a proposition which if established would paralize vehicular traffic in large towns. Nor was it a tenable proposition that drivers of other vehicles must always be on the alert lest a tram car should unexpectedly roll backwards. In any event it was settled law in such cases that if one party placed another in a perilous emergency, he could not excuse himself by saying that that other in the stress of the moment did not act in the best possible manner.

On the evidence in the case his Lordship held that the tram car was proceeding in a normal manner up the bridge and the plaintiff's motor car was following it at a distance of about six feet. The trolly-pole of the second car dewired at the junction and the tram cars after going on for a short distance ran backwards and struck the plaintiff's motor car. Hence the plaintiff under these circumstances was not negligent and could not have avoided the collision.

There were two questions before the Court to consider namely, one whether the collision was an inevitable accident, and two whether there was any negligence on the part of the driver. The defendants' contention was that it was impossible to prevent tram car from rolling back on an incline and it was therefore an incident necessary to the statutory right of the Co. to run cars. The law on the subject as regards the extent of a tramway Co's rights was summarized thus. The right to use the highway was subject to a duty to take care that the safety and convenience of the public were reserved and the Co. had no monopoly of the highway and were bound to permit others to use it as freely as if there were no tramways except where they should be interfering or interfering with the use of the tramways as such. They were subject to the same liability as the owners or drivers of other vehicles for driving recklessly or dangerously or for the use of defective apparatus.

His Lordship held that the Tramway Co's apparatus was the best possible that there was no defect in this particular car.

However, the defendants own experts were agreed that everything being in order the brakes being promptly and skilfully applied a car on the incline of a bridge should not roll back more than a foot. This would suggest that the driver did not make proper use of the two brakes under his control it being admitted that the car rolled back a few feet. The result was that his Lordship held that there was negligence on the part of the driver and that being so the defendants were liable. There was accordingly a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000 and costs.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### NEW ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal, took his seat on Monday, on the Bench of the Small Cause Court, Bombay as Additional Judge, in the vacancy created by the death of the late Mr. Lakhamsey.

Practically all the pleaders mustered together to greet the new judge at 11-30 a.m. on his taking his seat. Mr. Vinayakrao Pradhan, President of the Bombay Vakils' Association tendered the congratulations of the Bar to Mr. Indranarayen on his appointment. He paid a tribute to Mr. Indranarayen's knowledge of human character, keen observation, sound commonsense and large experience of Small Cause Court work, in particular of commercial and railway cases, which, he said would stand him in good stead in dispensing justice expeditiously and satisfactorily.

The new Additional Judge in responding, promised the Bar courteous treatment, and pleaded for their forgiveness, if in the stress of work and worry he did or said anything to hurt anybody's feelings.

## LORD BRADBURY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Treasury has appointed Lord Bradbury, ex-member of the Reparations Commission as Director of Messrs. the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in succession to Lord Inchcape who has resigned.—Reuter.

The annual parade of the Rangoon Police was held on Tuesday morning before His Excellency. After inspection of the Force the Governor distributed certificates and rewards.—(A. P.)

Mr. Alan Cobham flew round Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon with Lord and Countess of Lytton as passengers.

# Economic & Financial Review.

## A DIGRESSION ON SCIENCE.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Two very interesting, I may say almost engrossing, books have recently been published. One is called "Daedalus or Science of the Future" by Mr. J. B. S. Haldane, and the other is called "Icarus or the Future of Science" by Bertrand Russell. The object of Mr. Haldane is to show how the ever-advancing Science will embrace one field of human activity after the other and introduce revolutionary changes in the sphere of all human activities so much so in fact that even men of the present century if they have got a monkey-glad or sheep-glad treatment and manage to live for more than hundred years will not be able to recognise this old planet when the 20th Century closes and a new century begins. Science has undoubtedly made many strides and what was once considered impossible has come to be not only possible but appears now to be natural. Only a few years back aeroplane flying was considered a freak of cranks but the science of aeronautics was so developed by the time of the great War that flying machines played a tremendous part in the final issue. Even after that the development has gone on apace and the possibility is now that these aeroplanes may be controlled by wireless from a small decent office on the shore and made a colossal weapon of destruction on enemy countries. Similarly, Mr. Haldane believes that in years to come agriculture itself will continue to remain merely as a luxury or one may call it a fad in the shape of gardens adjoining palatial houses, for Science will produce synthetic foods and drinks to take the place of foods and drinks consumed by humanity since thousands of years. During the War Mr. Embden, a professor of Physiology in Frankfurt University, discovered that a dose of 7 grams of acid sodium phosphate increases a man's capacity for prolonging muscular work by about 20 per cent. and probably aids one to prolonged mental work. Thousands of people in Germany take it habitually and Mr. Haldane conceives it possible that it may become a normal beverage as coffee or tea. He imagines that by the beginning of the next century Science will make sugar and starch as cheap as sawdust and that many of our food-stuffs including the proteins we shall probably be building up from simpler sources such as coal and atmospheric nitrogen. The scientific imagination of Mr. Haldane does not stop here, but it conceives, of a time, and not very distant for the matter of that, when ecto-genetic that is artificial children or we may call synthetic children will be produced by science and each country will be having its annual production of these according to its national requirements! Disease will be abolished altogether, but fortunately or unfortunately even Mr. Haldane cannot conceive of death being extinct. He has to admit that there will be "a gentle decline into the grave at the end of a completed life's work." All this wonderful panorama of science has been opened before the human society time after time, but Mr. Haldane has endowed the vision with a splendour and a brilliance all his own and given to it the air of scientific plausibility. As I have remarked several times in these columns, our psychology has come to be this: that whatever changes are effected by science are always for the good and betterment of mankind. We do not stop to question the utility of these changes nor the disastrous consequences which may follow in other directions even though apparently in one direction the change may be attended by good. Change has come to be welcomed for the sake of change, when it has put on the decent and conventional garb of science. Any invention of science which tends towards speed and elimination of distance is hailed from one end of the world to another as a vision beatific and if three American flying men circumambulate the world in their flying machines within a month it is considered almost as an event of history. Just as the inauguration of the Christian Era has been held to bifurcate the world in two, the past that is the ages which have gone before the birth of Christ, and the periods which have followed that event, the *speed era* will soon be considered to mark a definite cleavage between the ages that have gone by and the ages which are coming on from the womb of the Future

### ILLUSION OF SCIENCE.

If any one questions all these claims of Science or even questions if after all the world was not happier when it was not led by the cult of the speed, he is considered a fitting object for being located in an asylum of lunatics rather than otherwise. Much of the opposition manifested towards Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings is due to this mad cult of science or speed and the belief that whatever inventions take place must necessarily be for the good of mankind. Mahatmaji's message is fundamentally a protest against this cringing obedience to the dictates of science. What he calls slave mentality is manifested not only with regard to politics but with regard to the swift and silent encroachments of science upon the sacred preserves of Life and something even higher than Life. We are asked to believe by science in all seriousness that all that we understand by feelings and sentiments is out of place and that merely intellectual juggleries and inventive faculties should be entrusted with the work of putting the world straight and administering its affairs. Humanity has seen the actual working in practice of some of these inventions of science and has found when it is free from the obsession of glamour of science that these inventions are not always for the betterment of mankind but are used even for destroying whole towns and villages, even for throwing bombs on a helpless population, even for garding the country round and round with straps of iron rails which close tighter and tighter so as to drive away the life within by slow processes of strangulation. Humanity has also seen that the god of science is a jealous god and will neither brook nor tolerate the continued existence of religions or ethical precepts but aims at foisting upon the world its own newly coined ethics and newly coined code of morals or rather no-morals. As Mr. Haldane observes almost at the conclusion of his book, every Christian Church has tried to impose a code of morals of some kind for which it has claimed Divine sanction but as these codes have always been opposed to those of the Gospel, a loophole has been left for moral progress such as hardly exist in other religions. He then says that this is no doubt an argument for Christian as against other religions but not as against none at all or as against a religion which will frankly admit that its mythology and morals are provisional. "That is the only sort of religion that will satisfy the scientific mind and it is very doubtful whether it could properly be called a religion at all." It means thus the dethronement of religion with the dethronement of everything else associated with the old world.

### FUTURE OF SCIENCE.

To this book of Mr. Haldane, Mr. Bertrand Russell has given a reply in his book "Icarus or the Future of Science," wherein he has put in his own language some of the profound truths which Mahatmaji has been developing and propounding in this country. In the introduction he says that Mr. Haldane has set forth an attractive picture of the future as it may become through the use of scientific discoveries to promote human happiness but remarks "Much as a I should like to agree with his forecast, a long experience of statesmen and Government has made me somewhat sceptic. I am compelled to fear that Science will be used to promote the power of dominating group rather than to make men happy." This is the refrain of this small brochure which acts as a warning post to humanity against the steep incline down which Science wants it to rush head-long into the roaring cataract below. With regard to ecto-genetic production of children, Mr. Bertrand Russell observes: "When that day comes we shall have the emotion desired by our rulers and the chief business of elementary education will be to produce the desired disposition, no longer by punishment or moral precepts but by the far surer method of injection or diet; the men who will administer this system will have a power beyond the dreams of the Jesuists but there is no reason to suppose that we will have more sense than the men who control the education to-day." Similarly with regard to eugenics and the interference of the State contemplated with regard to that, Mr. Russell quotes the example of the father of Dickens who was just like Mr Micawber who would hardly have been regarded as a desirable parent. If the so-called sterilisation of the imbeciles is to be accepted as a rule of the world it will mean the extinction of genius and the production of mediocrities. Further on, he says, men sometimes speak that the progress of science must necessarily be a boon to mankind but that is one of the comfortable 19th century delusions which our more disillusioned age must discard. . . . "Science has not given men more self-control, more power of discounting their passions in deciding upon a course of action. It has given communities more power to indulge their collective passions but by making society so organised it has diminished the part played by private passions. It is this which we have to be afraid of, this placing of huge untold probably mysterious powers in the hands of individuals and group of individuals. Is it any wonder that these powers will be used ruthlessly against those people or group of people who may happen to be their inferiors or their opponents? Peace of mind and peace of soul for which founders and apostles of all religions have yearned will have no place in this rule of science, for it will be but like a frankenstein, a monster which will demand more and more the more it is fed and the more it is pampered. It will be an ever-gathering tide of desires and passions rushing forward to we know not what, devoid of control, devoid of better feelings and sentiments, devoid of religion, art, ethics as we understand them to be, but only controlled by blind forces and still blinder impulses and passions, nor can we think that the vision in which Mr. Haldane indulged in his lecture before the heretics of Cambridge is merely a dream and an illusion. The danger is that science has already shown much of the impossible to be possible and the consequent glamour and enchantment which have accompanied its name will make people blind slaves to its dictates whatever they are and make them indifferent to all the disastrous and ghastly consequences which may follow from the autocractic sway of science on the world.

### CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

It is good that the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas are after all introduced in the Legislative Assembly and the reception they met with there at the hands of Sir Campbell Rhodes, representative of the European commercial community, is extremely significant. He said definitely while opposing both the Bills that the European commercial community did not want to have them. Naturally too, for their vested interests will be greatly affected if these Bills are passed. What they wanted was an expansion of the currency for they in common with other Indian traders, merchants and industrialists were suffering from financial stringency and it was a mandate that they gave to the Government of India at the last Calcutta session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The Government of India naturally followed their mandate to the letter by introducing as soon as possible a Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act while with regard to the Indian demands they have promised but a Committee of enquiry, the date of the appointment of which remains mysterious and unknown. I am surprised to read in the columns of a local contemporary that the changes demanded by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will not be beneficial to industries at all. With regard to the remark of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji that both trade and industries will be placed in a position of permanent security through the Bills of Sir Purshotamdas, the paper in question takes leave to doubt the soundness of that prophecy, in view of the tragic experience of the premier Steel Industry in the country. It is the present currency and exchange policy of the Government which has afforded a subsidy of 12½ per cent. at least to the foreign importer against the Indian manufacturer, and I am glad that the paper recognises it, for these are its own words. One cannot understand then how Sir Purshotamdas's Bills which aim at remedying this situation are fraught with any danger to industries or to the general mass of people as this paper tries to make it out. Sir Purshotamdas's Bills are never claimed even by their staunchest supporters to be the panacea for every currency evil we are suffering from, but they are considered justly as a step, and a very good forward step, towards the ideal of having a gold standard for this country, and towards freeing the country from all the manipulations of the Secretary of State. In fact all the three speeches of the President, and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber put an emphasis on this very aspect. These Bills want to place the system on a self-acting basis, as the paper in question wants it to be, and yet strangely enough, this paper opposes these two Bills. If the present situation is acknowledged to be bad and if Sir Purshotamdas's Bills happen to be, for the present atleast, the only remedy for the same, we do not understand the opposition to such legislation, as that would betoken the desire to keep the *status quo* as it is.

## ENGLAND'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

Let us see where England gets her wheat from. The last available figures are those for 1923. Her total imports were 100 million cwt. Of these, 31 millions were sent by the U.S.A.; 28 millions by Canada; 21 millions by the Argentine; and 4 millions by Australia. As an importer of wheat England heads the list of nations. As a producer she stands lowest. In pre-Soviet days Russia was a notable exporting country. Now, even she is a buyer, and imports. The rigging of the market that is going on is said to be in Chicago. Naturally there is much wrath in England. Certain politicians there have suggested some form of State control as a remedy. But what is the good of that, when the offenders are foreigners? This sort of thing is one of the risks that England runs. She took it when she abandoned agriculture for industrialism and commerce—when, for her needs, she decided, to rely on the goodwill of outside nations. If, in that respect, they fail her—as even Americans appear to be doing just now—it may or may not be possible to think out some effective remedy. One thing is certain; that remedy. One thing is certain; that remedy does not consist in any measure of State control adopted in England. If the nations of the world are daily becoming more and more complexly interrelated and interdependent, economically, if, for their necessities, they are becoming more and more dependent of each other—let them all (even England, in a case like this) recognize the fact. The real and only remedy lies in the evolution of goodwill amongst the nations. Apparently, that millennial prospect is still a very distant one.—"Capital."

## JAPAN'S DYE INDUSTRY.

It is generally believed that Germany's aniline dye industry, which is one of the great sources of her national wealth, has so strong a position in the world's markets as to enjoy almost a monopoly. The War, however, has produced severe changes in this respect. In certain kinds of dyes, American competition is being keely felt. It is now announced from Tokio that the various dye factories that have been established in Japan during the last ten years are making preparations for at combine, in order to be able to compete more effectively with Germany in the Far Eastern markets, particularly China. As the same time efforts are being made to restrict the import of German dyes into Japan. As the Japanese industry is now able to produce practically all aniline dyes and does not need to import more than 1200 tons of foreign dye-stuffs, the Ministry of Trade has ordained that an import licence is obligatory for all foreign coal-tar dyes, except phenol. A very severe decline in Germany's dye exports to Japan may be expected.—I. & T. R.

## RISING WORLD DEMAND IN PAPER.

During the last few weeks there has been a strong demand for paper in all parts of the world and particularly in North and South America, Asia and Australia. The European paper factories are overburdened with orders and are not in a position to make deliveries before April, in spite of the fact that most of them are working overtime. Owing to the steadiness of the cellulose market and the rising prices of wood-pulp higher prices are being demanded for paper all along the line.

The German paper industry has been in a particularly favourable position because of the very large home demand. The recent parliamentary election campaign brought about an extraordinary sale of wood printing paper, which was further enhanced by the simultaneous demands of the Christmas season, leading to increased consumption by the newspapers. There has also been a large increase in the export of newsprint to France, Belgium, Spain and overseas. The printing presses are well supplied with orders as the majority of business houses have placed large orders for prospectuses, account-books etc. There has also been a steady demand for wood-free paper and art paper for better-class propaganda, catalogues etc. And there is an increasing export trade in packing paper, card board (both wood and straw), photographic paper and cigarette paper.

It is to be sincerely hoped that, under the pressure, of the strong demand for paper, in India and the inability of foreign countries to meet it, the paper industry of India will receive a strong impetus and that there will be an increase in the number of paper factories.—I. & T. R.

## A NEW SUGAR SUBSTITUTE.

About a year ao it was announced from the United States that an American chemist had discovered a very simple process of converting corn into sugar and that every household could by this process make its own sugar. A few months ago another notice appeared in the press to the effect that an American had succeeded in making sugar synthetically, but no details have hitherto been published. We now learn that a German has patented a process of manufacturing a sugar substitute o equal nutritive value. If this substitute proves to have the same sweetening power and nutritive value as cane or beet-sugar there is likely to be a large field for it in the sugar-consuming industries as well as in the export trade. The substitute consists of a mixture of starch syrup and artificial glucose, which is dried by spraying. The dried mass is said to possess the appearance and qualities of cane sugar as well as the same sweetening power.—I. & T. R.

## INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONGRESS.

### TO BE HELD AT FLUSHING IN JUNE.

Those who are interested in the promotion of industrial well being throughout the world, will welcome the International Industrial Welfare Congress to be held this summer in Flushing (Holland) from June 20th till June 26th (1925):—

It is a significant fact that a movement towards Industrial Welfare is springing up simultaneously in many different countries.

This became apparent at an informal Conference held in July 1922, at the beautiful Chateau d'Argeronne, Normandy, when representatives from nine different countries met to discuss their mutual problems in connection with industrial welfare. At this gathering in spite of the inevitable variation in the detail and circumstances of these problems a real harmony and unity of purpose soon became evident. In fact these very differences made the similarity of essentials stand out with the greater clearness and the combination of the two made the Conference of the highest value. Each country had its own contribution to make and the result was a remarkably complete whole. The need for study and research in the subject, and the interchange of experience and ideas from an international point of view, was so strongly felt, that an Interim Committee was appointed to carry on the work of the Conference with Secretariat headquarters at Leerdam, Glassworks, Holland.

The valuable contact thus established has since been maintained and extended, as a result of the work of this committee during the past two and a half years and has culminated in the organization of the Congress to be held next June.

An article dealing with the development of the movement for industrial welfare in those countries where contact has already been established, has been prepared by the Committee and published in the July 1924 number of the International Labour Review, Geneva. This article has been re-printed as a separate brochure in the English, French and German languages and has proved of great value in helping the Committee to get into touch with those persons in other countries who are imbued with similar ideals.

This has so far proved successful that it is anticipated that the forthcoming Congress will be widely representative of industrial countries throughout the world.

At the Congress it is hoped that a permanent link will be established between the countries by the formation of an International Association for the study and promotion of satisfactory human relations in industry. The Interim Committee has spent considerable time and thought in drawing up a draft constitution for presentation at the Congress. If formed the new Association should prove a valuable means of interchange of information and ideas on industrial matters of the future.

There is so much for every country to share with and to learn from every other, that the possibilities of this new contact are unlimited. While much can be gained by these means towards a higher standard of industrial conditions generally, the main contribution will be towards the solution of the all-important problem of what constitutes really satisfactory human relations in industry. This question must occupy the thoughts of all who desire the true well-being of the industrial community. Each country has something to contribute on these lines from its own unique experience, and if the best solution is to be found, it can only be through the united efforts of all.

The Congress is preparing the way for this. All persons interested who are directly or indirectly connected with Industry, are invited to attend and are requested to apply for full particulars to the Secretariat, M. L. Fledderus, Glassworks, Leerdam, Holland.

## LATE MR. DAMERLA RAMARAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 10.

The death of Srijut Damerla Ramarao here has cast a gloom. The Government Arts College, Government Teachers' College, and all high schools, municipal schools, public libraries and clubs were closed for a day in his honour. The Rajahmundry Municipal Council, assembled yesterday to discuss the special pressing programme, passed a unanimous resolution of condolence and adjourned. It is felt that Andhras (in collaboration with the friends of the deceased throughout India) should commemorate his memory in a fitting manner. It is tragic that his death should have followed so close upon high appreciation in Bombay, Wembley and Canada.

## PROPOSED AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

A public meeting was held on Saturday, under the presidentship of Vaidya Ratna M. B. Vatve at Vaidya Gurjar's Dispensary, Girgaum, and the following resolution which was proposed by Vaidya Purshottam Balkrishna Moghe and seconded by Vaidya Vishwanath Ramchandra Ghotge and supported by Dr. Vishnoo Vithal Pandit, was carried unanimously:—

"Whereas in the Bombay Presidency there is a long-felt need of starting an Ayurvedic College therefore this meeting strongly supports the resolution to be moved by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., in the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Council."

## A. I. TRADE UNION CONGRESS,

### 5TH SESSION COMMENCES ON SATURDAY.

The Secretary, A. I. Trade Union Congress, writes:—

The Fifth All-India Trade Union Congress meets at Damodar Hall, Parel Bombay on 14th, 15th and 16th February, 1925. All Trade Unions are requested to send their delegate along with their affiliation fees and the resolutions which they purpose to move at the Congress. The affiliation fee should be sent to the undersigned on the following basis:—

Rs. 10 for Unions having a number of members upto 1000; Rs. 20 for Unions having members between 1,000 and 3,000; Rs. 30 for Unions having members between 3,000 and 5,000; and Rs. 50 for Unions having members above 5,000.

The affiliated Unions should send their names and addresses or their delegates to the Secretary of the Reception Committee, Esplanade road, Fort, in time duly authenticated by the Secretary and President. Every affiliated Union has a right to send to the Reception Committee not more than 5 resolutions. The resolutions must reach the Secretary of the Reception Committee or to the undersigned not later than 15th February 1925. Arrangements are made for the accommodation of the delegates in hotels and intending delegates should write to the Secretary of the Reception Committee to the undersigned regarding their time of arrival ceive them on the Station, and arrange so that the Volunteers may be sent to rements for their accommodation may be made in time. All Unions are earnestly requested to send their delegates so as to make the Congress a representative one.

## THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 10.

The Western disturbance has advanced to South-west Punjab and rain or snow has been nearly general in North-east Baluchistan and local in Kashmir with a few falls in North-west Frontier Province.

A few falls of rain have also occurred in South Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Fort Sandeman half an inch; Chaman three-quarters; Trivandrum one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Baluchistan and increase in Kashmir. North-west Frontier Province and with a few falls in Punjab.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 9.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. inches. | Fahr. | 29.956 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | 71.6 | degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | 62.4 | „ |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | 55.2 | „ |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | 59% | „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | 0.0 | „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 80.1 | „ |
| Minimum do. do. .. | 62.3 | „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NE, NW, WNW. | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. | 117 | miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | h. m. | ft. in. | Feb. | h. m. | in. ft. |
| Tu. | 10 | 0 25 | 28 9 | 10 | 6 29 | 18 2 |
| | | 12 22 | 26 9 | | 18 8 | 16 3 |
| W. | 11 | 0 51 | 28 9 | 11 | 6 57 | 17 9 |
| | | 12 54 | 27 1 | | 18 38 | 26 6 |
| Th. | 12 | 1 19 | 28 8 | 12 | 7 27 | 17 7 |
| | | 13 28 | 27 0 | | 19 9 | 17 1 |
| Fri. | 13 | 1 47 | 28 4 | 13 | 7 53 | 17 6 |
| | | 14 6 | 26 5 | | 19 42 | 17 9 |
| Sat. | 14 | 3 4 | 28 1 | 14 | 9 30 | 17 2 |
| | | 15 39 | 26 1 | | 21 11 | 19 1 |
| Sun. | 15 | 2 55 | 27 2 | 15 | 9 12 | 17 6 |
| | | 15 42 | 25 8 | | 21 9 | 20 0 |
| M. | 16 | 3 38 | 26 5 | 16 | 10 9 | 17 7 |
| | | 16 49 | 25 5 | | 22 21 | 21 0 |

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Feb. 12 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunsea 6h. 37m.
Feb 13 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Feb. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 8m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Feb. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Feb. 17 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m.
Feb. 18 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 40m.

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## THE HIDDEN HAND.

### ZAGHLUL ON EGYPTIAN OUTLOOK.

### TRAVESTY OF ELECTIONS.

Mr. Arthur Ransome, the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" at Cairo writes under date Jan 11:—

In an interview Zaghlul Pasha gave me to-day I asked what he thought of the new Union party which has been formed of seceders from his own party who are also opposed to the Constitutional party.

"It is a party made by the Government," Zaghlul replied. "They know that the constitutional Liberals are most unpopular in the country; therefore, for election purposes, they have manufactured this new party. I do not know why you ask me about it. It is known to everybody in Egypt."

Zaghlul then attacked me for telegrams to the "Manchester Guardian" in which I had said these elections were rigged and that the last elections were also subject to undue influence. "You have said there what is untrue. These elections are false, but the last elections were true. You think it a good thing that the Government prevents students taking part in elections. But what do you think of the Government for influencing the elections themselves? Whatever the result of the election, it will be false."

I asked him for examples of the way in which the elections were being rigged.

Zaghlul replied: "You know the last Parliament passed a law for direct elections. The present Government are not telling the truth when they say that the lists cannot be made ready in time. They were nearly ready last October. It takes much less time to prepare the list of electors by direct suffrage than prepare the elaborately manipulated lists that are being used in this election. The Government are having the election in two degrees because they hope in that way more easily to impose their will on the electorate. You know how it is done. Every thirty electors elect one elector delegate. Do you know that in some cases it is ascertained that they make the lists with a large proportion of fictitious voters, so that the few real voters who are their own men cannot be outvoted? In this way they secure elector delegates on whom they can count.

CONSTITUENCIES ALTERED.

"Then they alter the constituencies after the last date for nominations is past. In some cases they use this as an excuse for nominating a candidate when the Ward candidate has already been declared elected and unopposed. In others they are shifting villages or districts known to be Zaghlulist into constituencies where they will not affect the result, so avoiding their influence in the constituencies to which they belong. They are using the whole influence of the Administration to secure the return of their candidates. I can give you the names of scores of officials who, to their credit, resigned rather than obey the direct orders of their chiefs to support Government candidates. They are reappointing officials who were dismissed by my Government for actual offences, knowing that on these men they can count.

"For example, Hassein Mazhar, punished by the Court for violence and ill-treatment of citizens, is now re-appointed in the same markaz and has ordered the Omdehs in the Government's name to oppose the Zaghlulists by all means, and stated that he is ready to support Government candidates and arrest their opponents by force. The Omdehs have resigned rather than obey the orders or their chiefs to change electoral lists in accordance with the wishes of the Government candidates. Others have been suspended for refusing to support Government candidates. A full list would fill pages of your paper. Finally, whereas according to the old law a judge or member of Parliament presides over the committee superintending the polls they are putting in officials on whose active support they can count.

"TRAVESTY OF ELECTIONS."

"These are not elections, but a travesty of elections, and I asked you to ask yourself, would they dare to do these things if it were not for the presence of the British and their army of occupation? What do you hope to gain by it? Do you think the nation will accept any settlement you make with a Government elected in such a way? Does your Government imagine that the Egyptian people do not see that you are allowing these elections in the belief that they will give you a more amenable representative of the Egyptian people than myself?"

I said that so far as I could see all parties were alike in their programmes as to what they seek from us, Zaghlul reported: "In their programmes, yes; in actuality, no. These people accept self-government; the country wants complete independence, and the country will accept agreement with you only from the hands of representatives whom it trusts, not from dummies foisted upon it by trickery and force, of which you cannot be unaware. An agreement made with a dummy Government will not be worth the ink with which it is written."

I said I did not see that we could be held responsible for these elections any more than for the last.

Zaghlul observed: "The whole country knows they are being held because you wish them and that the Government can disregard the Constitution, rewrite the laws, override the free will of the electors, and falsify the lists of voters only because the country is occupied by British troops and because the authors of these deeds believe that the British will protect them from the punishment they deserve. You cannot escape responsibility. Sirwar Sidky is the instrument. But it is you yourselves who are destroying for ever the remnants of Egyptian faith in England's justice."

### LEADER OF THE NEW PARTY.

The new party formed, or Union, was obviously *Itihad*, for the purpose of this election, since it held its first meeting only after the termination of candidates. It includes a very large proportion of those candidates who described themselves as Independents. Many of these are dissident Wafdists who, though disagreeing with Zaghlul, are unwilling to join the constitutional Liberals. Many emphasise their disquietude at the relations which have utterly obtained between the ex-Premier and the Palace. I have heard them widely described as the King's party. They start life as an elderly party of country gentlemen for the most part, though among them are some sheikhs of El Azhar and the President of the Bar Council of Religious Courts.

I have interviewed Acting President Moussa Fuad Pasha, a retired general. Asked whether the name Union referred to Egypt and the Sudan, he replied: "In common with all parties we shall work for the complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan, but it is not of that we were thinking when we called our party Unionist. We are thinking of the urgent need of union in the ranks of the nation and the urgent need of turning the united efforts of the nation towards more useful work than sterile demonstration."

GREAT WORK UNDONE.

Asked what was the party's attitude towards England Moussa said: "With pain and regret we face the facts and recognise that Zaghlul's policy, while admirably adapted to keep Zaghlul in the centre of the stage, has definitely worsened the prospects of an Anglo-Egyptian settlement. All the great work Zaghlul for did Egyptian independence he has undone in six months. With his undisputed mastery in the country he destroyed among foreign residents and in England the belief that was growing up that Egyptians could, without English domination, ensure the peace and stability of the country. He kept the country in a state of turbulent excitement, thereby ensuring England's unwillingness to leave Egypt without such guarantees as would involve the sacrifice of our independence. We hope to approach the problem in another way, to let the country recover from the six months' mockery of Parliamentary Government, which was all that was given by Zaghlul's dictatorship, and by putting our own house in order to be better able to induce trust of others. We recognise that peace and stability rather than commotion and hysteria are the preliminaries of a satisfactory Anglo-Egyptian settlement.

ZAGHLUL'S "OBSESSION."

"Zaghlul allowed none to think of anything but himself and England. That is not the way to bring prosperity to the country. We feel we must escape from the exclusive fascination of the Anglo-Egyptian question and set about our own affairs, knowing that thus we shall be doing more to bring about a final settlement than by disregarding abuses at home and looking for the settlement of all questions in the miraculous solution of one."

Asked how they hoped to improve Egyptian Government my informant said: "We consider it hopeless to expect good government in Egypt until we can free permanent officials from caprice and Parliamentary changes. As long as an official knows that a change of Government may ruin his career by bringing him blame for obeying his chief's orders nothing but troubled stagnation is to be expected in Government offices. We must put the Civil Service and the magistrature beyond the reach of party politics. We must make it impossible for incompetent persons to be given administrative posts on account of their relation to the temporary holders of political power."

In conclusion, Moussa, when asked to state the immediate political aims of the new party, said: "Our task will be to prevent the mastery of any extreme party, to hold the balance, and at all times to recall the people to the real interests of Egypt."

### "SWARAJ DIARY."

We have received a copy of a "Swaraj Diary" for 1925 edited by D. K. Bharadwaj, Vidyabhusan, and published by Messrs. P. A. Brothers, Udipi, South Kanara. It is a useful diary for Congressmen and publicists. It contains a review of Congress activities since the Cocanada Congress up to the day of the publication of the diary; full text of the resolutions passed by the historic Unity Conference at Delhi during Mahatmaji's fast; a chapter on public expenditure in India; a list of income and expenditure of the Government of India; a review of the Indian Budget for 1924-25; facts and figures relating to the public debt of India, military expenditure, the Army Department, India's trade, public expenditure, railways, textile industry, imported cotton twist and yarn; India and her people, Indian States, Literacy in India and a chronicle of the year 1924. The diary also eight photos of Indian patriots. Its price is ten Annas.

### LAND AND PROPERTY ACQUISITION.

### MR. S. F BHAROOCHA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Architectural Association, an instructive paper on "Land and Property Acquisition" was read by Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha, F.S.Arc. (Lon.), Vice-President of the Association on Thursday the 5th instant. Mr. D. W. Litchburn, F.R.I.B.A., was in the chair. Mr. Bharoocha after giving a short history of the Land Acquisition Act, explained briefly the aims and objects of the present "Act No. 1 of 1894", dealt with the mode of compensation to be awarded to the public for the acquisition of their properties made under the said Act, and alluded to the General Scheme and Construction of the Act as now under operation.

The following are some of the suggestions offered by Mr. Bharoocha in the course of his address:—

Proceedings before the Land Acquisition Officer.—The Claimant is compelled to expose his case fully, before the Acquiring Body has to say anything in the matter. Both parties should simultaneously produce all their papers, on which they rely for their case. These may be inspected by each other and thereafter actual inquiries should be proceeded with. Both the parties should be called upon to present their respective valuations on the same day. Under the present practice, the claimant's first disclosure of his case and getting a copy of his valuation, are taken advantage of by the Acquiring Body in minimising the claim to the extreme.

Mode of Valuation—should be well defined. An acquisition is always compulsory, the maximum benefit must be given to the claimant by allowing him such basis of his valuation as is most beneficial to him.

Actual unrestricted rents if let out, should be taken into account. In case of restricted rents or unrented properties, assumed unrestricted rents then prevailing in the locality should be allowed, or where no such rents in the locality are available then the value should be taken as land value, plus building value, less depreciation. Carpet areas, living areas, outhouse areas, vacant areas and other amenities should be well defined, and the years' purchase should be notified from time to time.

VALUATION OF LAND AND STRUCTURES

(1) The value of the structure as it stands must be ascertained and awarded. The present mode is to give compensation for materials of the structure only when the structures are proposed to be dismantled by the Acquiring Body. The actual cost of the building at the time of the acquisition should be taken into account, less the depreciation. (2) The value of land should be ascertained from actual instances in locality. Instances unfavourable to the Acquiring Body should not be set aside under various excuses, if they are actual sales and purchases, however high or low. The actual price paid for the purchase of the property under acquisition must be taken into account. Back land, front land, accommodation land, should be defined. Also what length of period before and after the date of acquisition should be taken while quoting instances of sales. In some localities there may not be any sale for a long period. The importances of access should be laid down, also that of cart access, carriage access, foot access, agricultural access, right of way over private passage and no access. (3) Genuine offers for the sale or purchase and the rents should be taken into account, provided such offers are in writing. (4) Town planning should be substituted in place of acquisition for Development purposes wherever possible. Private parties should be encouraged in developing their lands. If the Acquiring Body makes a profit under the plea of Development, the benefit should be given to the claimants. (5) The term "public purpose" is very vague. It must be clearly denned. One public institution should not be acquired for the benefit of another public institution at the cost of the former. In the case of land required for the purpose of widening an existing street or construction of a new one, just the required land should be taken and no more. Profiteering by private parties and especially by Government should be avoided. (6) All Acquiring Bodies including Government should pay 15 per cent extra for compulsory acquition. (7) Awards should not be hung up for long periods after the proceedings of the case are closed for further hearing. The Limitation clause should be applied. (8) Provision should be made for housing the people who are compulsorily dishoused under the Land Acquisition Act. (9) The Acquiring Officer's award should not be scrutinised before publication, by the Collector or other Government Authorities as is the present practice in Bombay and Mofussil Acquisition Cases under a private circular from Government. The Land Acquisition Officer should not be dictated to by the Collector in fixing up values of properties. He should be absolutely independent in his working, of the Collector, the Consulting Surveyor to the Government and all such other Officials interested directly or indirectly. (10) The Acquiring Officer must be appointed from the non-official class of the public, one who is independent of both the Government as well as the claimants. Also he must be a man competent to grasp clear ideas of properties, land, surveys, and other technical amenities in respect thereof. As a general rule the Acquiring Officer's Awards have been found low and one-sided as proved in reference in District Courts and appeals in the High Court. The parties who have made no reference or appeal have evidently suffered heavily in several cases which means justice is not properly administered unless the parties undergo a risk of heavy litigation expenses. Thus the rich who can afford to undergo such heavy expenses are benefited and the poor suffer through injustice. (11) The expert evidence by the Government should be led by uninterested experts and not by regular Government Servants.

In conclusion Mr. Bharoocha appealed to the Authorities to so amend the Land Acquisition Act as to minimise the hardship experienced by the public by the operation of the existing Act. After a lengthy discussion on the subject in which Messrs. Bilia, Batley and Joshi took an active part, the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.


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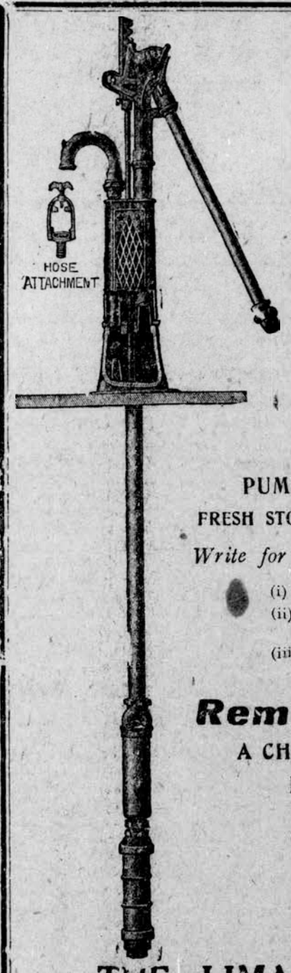


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